Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,980.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March.	† EGYPT	7912	† MALWA	10883
19th „	†ALSATIA	6000		
26th „	* ARCADIA	7900		
Thu	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MANTUA	10512		
2nd „	ARABIA	7903		M05
9th „	†ALSATIA	6000	MOOLTAN	
16th „	MANTUA	10883	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	†ALSATIA	6000		
30th „	CALEDONIA	7588	MOREA	10390
7th May.	†ALSATIA	6000		
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	INDIA	7911		
4th June.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
11th „	HIMALAYA	6398		
18th „	ORVANIA	8299	PERSIA	7951
25th „	OCEANA	6610		
2nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
9th „	ARABIA	7903		
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd „	CALEDONIA	7588		
30th „				

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4248	G. Gilhuber	16th March
KRONPRINZ	5433	A. Forstl	1st April
ARGENTINA	6700	A. de Portis	16th „
AFRICA	4720	H. Schmidt	1st May
BOHEMIA	4248	G. Gilhuber	16th „
KORNEUBURG	5433	A. Forstl	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	7911	R. Barbara	29th March
NIPPON	5150	E. Tarabochia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 „ 750*
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 „ 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... „ 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 17th March, and the s.s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.
By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Burgstaller	6017	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tregarthen Hall ....due	12th March	Philadelphia
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KASARA	1,186	Thur. 17th Mar.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebander, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,193 tons, on Thursday, 17th March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2037 tons, on Monday, 14th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Gombe Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

11th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Bobufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnus	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Rifillon	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July „
DUMBEA	5,685	Belorff	4th August „
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnus	1st Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	23th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147		22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. 1910	Karachi. 1910.
†C City of York	7705	Mar. 22	Mar. 19
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	April 15
C City of Glasgow	6497	„	„
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	„ 21
†C City of Calcutta	7512	„ 25	„ 22
B Walton Hall	4233	„ 25	May 5
C City of Manchester	6534		„ 7
C Crawford Hall	6381	May 24	„
C City of Karachi	5367		„ 31
A City of Benares	6738		June 18

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamers with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
N.B. Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
a C City of Bristol	8157	17th Sept. „	10th Oct. „
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd „	15th „

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Nord leutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ... Return...	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single... Return...	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ... Return ...	550 885	420 640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W.S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatta Mukanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHAISEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HORNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hornundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz.,
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 26-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and decorating Government House Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
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LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1910, for —

(1) ANNUAL REPAIRS to Trust Properties and Petty works generally and
(2) The SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, for the year 1910-1911.

2. Forms of contract, specifications, etc, may on payment of Rs. 5 each be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 0 for item (1) and Rs. 1,000 for item (2) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th March, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Last 3 *Days*

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI NARANJI AND MULCHAND NANJI, receiver appointed in Suit No. 59 of 1909, by an order, dated 18th February, 1909, made in the same suit have, pursuant to the Judge's order made on the 21st February, 1910, contracted with our client, MR. JAMNADAS VIJBHOOKHANDAS, for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims against or interest in the said property or any part thereof, by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession, exchange, maintenance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Hornby Road, No. 24 and to the Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the abovementioned period without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be treated and considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Pofal Wadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Pension Tax under Old No. 278, and New No. 1925, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 534, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Madhoji, and on or towards the South by a passage and the property of Chintoba Dadoba.

HIRALAL AND CO.

10th March, 1910.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1910, at 6 p. m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, March 7th, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches were REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, at 21-0 instead of at 21-30 and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of :—

100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
50 „ Scrap Steel Plates,
100 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
350 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April, 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratten Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "GHYEBASSA."

(Due to ARRIVE about 18th March, 1910).

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed that in consequence of above Vessel having been in collision on the River Thames, on 3rd February, 1910, necessitating her return to Dock for repairs, etc., a claim for General Average has been established.

Consignees are therefore requested to present their Bs. Lading with supporting invoices and documents and to sign the Average Bond, at the same time to deposit 2½ per cent. on arrived value of the goods as contribution to General Average.

The Company's Surveyor will attend at the Dock regularly every morning, between 8|9 o'clock during Vessels discharge to survey damaged goods.

All claims for damage are together with supporting corroborative documents to be sent to the Average Adjusters, Messrs. ROBERT LINDLEY SONS and DAVISON, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1909, at the rate of Rs. 30 (thirty) per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after Wednesday, the 16th March, 1910, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register this day.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1910.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19th March, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 14th March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 8th March, 1910.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd of March, 1910, for the execution of the works noted below :—

(a) Storm Water Drain, in De Lisle Road, (South of Arthur Road), and
(b) Storm Water Drain, in Elphinstone Road, (West).

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below :—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	
(a) ...	1,000	Deductions at the rate of 5 Per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the contract, will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b) ...	700	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Queen's Road from Wodehouse Road Bridge to the Bandstand, have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.E., &C.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 10th March, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED SERVICES of a capable man able to command business and to manage a Fire Office. One with a General practical outdoor knowledge and Marine Experience preferred. Also applications for smart CANVASSERS for Life Business invited. Apply stating first previous Experience, present employment, salary expected, &c., &c., to Box No. 451, care of this Paper. The successful Candidate will have to join appointment from 1st April.

LOST.

SMALL ROUGH HAIRED TERRIER (black and tan). REWARD will be paid to any one returning him to

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Malabar Hill.

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The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

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LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE } at 4 Sharp (S.T.)

Doors Open at 3 O'clock. Performance at 4 Sharp Children Half Price to MATINEES ONLY.

When a Handsome Gold, also one Enamelled and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.

TO-NIGHT!

The last night of the BEST CIRCUS EVER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,

FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT.

When a HANDSOME BICYCLE will be given away by Coupon Numbers. All Holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be given a Coupon Number that will entitle them to a Chance of WINNING the BICYCLE.

N. B.—The Winning Coupon must be in the CIRCUS TENT, SATURDAY, March 12.

THE NIGHT OF DRAWING.

(COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.)

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

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TO-MORROW,

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Valuable and Costly Prizes.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

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MR. J. D. BHARDA, B. A.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

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TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

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Miss the Great Show at the "Novelty."—Note the name "Novelty."

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Very large Stock-in-trades of Silk and Woollen Piece-goods, Military Gold Lace, Braid, shop Furniture and good-will in one lot.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chakla Street near Jackeria Masjid, the following :—

A very large stock of silk and woollen piece-goods, now lying in shop at Chakla Street, near Jackeria Masjeed such as flowered silk satin, velvet damask and great variety cashmere banat, cordrai military gold lace and braid, &c., also shop glass door cupboards, stands, shelves, &c.

The above will be put up for sale in one lot subject to a reserved bid.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view. An inventory of the goods contained in the shop may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1910.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

HJM S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 11.

Africa	1202	Chappell ..... M M & Co
Britannia	1969	Hales ..... Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill ..... W & A Graham & Co
Blakemoor	2403	Knott ..... The Bombay & Co
Beira	2812	Tedor ... W & A Graham & Co
Ben Nevis	2525	Laing...James Mackintoch & Co
City of Vienna	2996	Greenham ..... B & P S N & Co
Clematis	2824	Davies... ...Andrew Yuel & Co
Ischia	2481	Beleitd ..... P E S N & Co
India	4184	Haddock ..... P & O S N & Co
Kamara	595	Elton ..... M M & Co
Maryarite	911	Williams ..... S N & Co
Minhla	630	Nowyer..... .....
Naseri	911	Miore..... B & P S N & Co
Nowshera	3142	Ross..... M M & Co
Newholm	2184	Clarke ..W & A Graham & Co
Nuddea	1960	Logan..... M M & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce..... P & O S N Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie..... M M & Co
President	2086	Jacobson..... A Strandis
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell..... B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer	1121	Pigot...F-F...N F...Bs H S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born ..... B & H S N & Co
Sileala	3340	Radonicich ..... A L S N Co
Sovannah	3071	James..... P O & S N & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope ..W & A Graham & Co
Uganda	3498	Kilpatric ..... M M & Co
Ventmoor	2214	Griffith..... .....
Wardha	2552	Archdeacon ..... M M & Co
Warcoonga	1601	Morrison ..... M M & Co
Zoraster	2376	Wickham ....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 11.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
S Bussano	2762	Boxohall	Hull	16-3	J Finlay & Co
S&R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	9 3	P & O S N & Co
D&E Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	Karachi	12-3	Killick Nixon & Co
F Barnby	2482	Marsey	Hamburg	12-3	Killick Nixon & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffatt	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F N F	Bo S N & Co Ld	
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5-3	Bo S N & Co L Offside O
Strathesk	2802	Malville	Kobe	19-3	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	15 3	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2634	Ronchi	Genoa	11-3	R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-3	A L S N & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	16-3	P & O S N & Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	12-3	P & O S N Co
15 Alala	2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	10-3	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Ben Nevis s.....	Laing	Mauritius, Feb. 26
	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope.....	Calcutta, Feb. 11
	India s.....	Haddock.....	London. Feb. 18
	Nuddia s.....	Logan	Moulmein, Feb. 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hendon Hall s ...	Lewis	Philadelphia
	Minhla s	Younger	Rangoon
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid..	Karachi
	Talloohmoor s ...	Owens	Port Said

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Ventmoor for Port Said.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	From
26	Mathilda	Calcutta
Mar.		
6	Clan Mackay	Coast
7	Lindala	Negapatam
8	Nawab	Calcutta
8	Palamcotta	Rangoon
9	Teeto	Straits
9	Surada	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 92 bales wool and 23 bales goat hair, The Bombay and Co; 74 bales wool, W and A Grahim and Co; 31 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 35 bales wool, E Sewji; 66 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 176 bales wool, D Nagji; 912 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 134 bales wool, 157 bales goat hair, J Joombhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,007 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 496 cwts myrabolams, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memrazi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—80 cwts mustardseed, J Facheri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—35 cwts shutney, F Nowroji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Ventmoor s 3,994 cwts tealeed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ventmoor s—135,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 235 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, V Oodhawji.

Beira s—2,992 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—92 bales cotton waste, H Bhajnath and Co.

FOR RIGA.

Bassano s—150 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Karlef Douglas s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 204 cwts gum E Dasmji and Co; 1,360 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 49 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy.

Blakmoor s—1,500 tons manganese, Tata and Sons and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barnby s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barnby s—110 bales cotton, Divadhey and Co; 2,957 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 580 cwts myrabolams, Kalandas Bros; 875 cwts myrabolams, L Canji; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Pearlmoor s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 2,513 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil; 100 bales cotton, Basmji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton

FOR VENICE.

Silsaia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, M Valabhdas, 25 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduinos—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Silesia s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Bohemia s—100 cwts oilbanum, P Jaithbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

D Balduino s—15 bales carpets, G P Stavride and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Silesia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bro.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—90 cwts raisins, T Canji.

Assaye s—68 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—62 cwts opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Strathesk s—464 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, B D Currence and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Strathesk s—600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
PASSION SUNDAY 13TH MAR. 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—87, 91—Card 4, 172.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Chants 19, 20.
Hymns.—282, 289, 184.
Collections for—Church Missionary Society.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
Choral Services in Lent on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.
8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Morning Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—405, 249, 193.
Psalm.—67.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—72.
Hymns 93, 198, 237.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—112, 109, 107.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—108, 263.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—119, 252, 532.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. C. M. Barham, Ag. Archdeacon of Bombay.
Wednesdays:—9 p.m.—Intercessions and Story of the Cross.
Thursdays:—6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Diocesan Church Society.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.
Collections for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
2 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th March.

The Proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th inst. as follows:—
Part II (Gunnery) at Mahalaxmi Battery at 8 a.m.
Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahalaxmi of the Part II Candidates.
The Corps Annual Rifle Association Meeting will commence on Sunday the 13th inst. at 8 A.M. at the British Infantry Range at Colaba, Matches, 1, 2 and 3 will be competed for.
The following is the result of the Competitions held in Camp, except the Gatacre Cup Competition which will be notified at a later date.
Hamilton Shield for Squad Drill and Guard Mounting; full marks 95 :—

1st	No 1 Sub.Div.	No 1 Coy. Sergt.	T W Venn	76
2nd	No 1 „	No 2 „	R Baker	71
3rd	No 3 „	No 1 „	J Welsh	88

Wheal Cup for Gun Drill Full Marks 75.

1st	No 2 Sub.Div.	No 2 Coy. Sergt.	G H Bailey	68
2nd	No 1 „	No 1 „	T W Venn	66
3rd	No 1 „	No 2 „	R Baker	63
4th	No 4 „	No 2 „	M A Angus	58
5th	No 4 „	No 1 „	A Spilling	53

Gun Layer's Competition Full Marks 85.

1st	Gr	Davidson... ...	Marks	80
2nd	Corpl	Forbes	„	79
3rd	Br	Gildart	„	78
4th	Br	Niven and Gr Greenlee	„	77
5th	Gr	Dalgarno	„	73
6th	Gr	Hayward	„	65
7th	Corpl	Banks	„	64
8th	Corpl	Clyne	„	63
9th	Gr	Mitchell	„	60

Depression Range Finding Full Marks 71.

1st	Gr	E Bellamy ...	Marks	58
2nd	Gr	E Narris	„	54
3rd	Br	W Niven	„	49
4th	Gr	Gray Owen ...	„	47
5th	Sr	Gilboy	„	30

H. P. GUDLIP, Lt., R. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

DEATH.

WEIR—March 11, at his bungalow at Bandora Hill, Colonel Thomas Stephenson Weir, I.M.S. Funeral this evening at 5 p.m. at St. Stevens' Church, Bandora.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BADER—Feb 21, at 49, Marlborough Hill, London, N W, the wife of F. R. Bader, Public Works Dept, Bombay, of a son.

BREMNER—Feb 13, at Claremont, Sea Road, Felixstowe, the wife of Engineer-Lieut A G Bremner, R N, of a son.

CASEMENT—Feb 17, at 29 Bramham Gardens, S W, the wife of Comdr J M Casement, R N, of a son.

CLANWILLIAM—Feb 16, at 36 Draycott Place, the Countess of Clanwilliam, of a daughter.

JAMES—Feb 17, at 1 Courtfield Road, S W, the Hon Mrs Walter James of a daughter.

KENNAWAY—Feb 18, at Cattle Douglas, N B, the wife of Capt C N Kennaway, R A, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—Feb 18, at Sitka, Chislehurst, the wife of Capt N H O Russell, Central India Horse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—OSBORNE—Feb 16, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, S W, Capt Warren Hastings Anderson, the Cheshire Regt., to Eileen Hamilton, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hamilton Osborne.

BASSET—STURGIS—Feb 17, at Mickleham Parish Church, Capt William Fortescue Basset, Rifle Brigade, to Mary, daughter of Henry Sturgis.

NELSON—SCHUSTER—Feb 17, at St George's, Hanover Square, Capt Charles Nelson, 15th Hussars son of Sir E Montague Nelson, K C M G, to Meta daughter of the late Louis Schuster.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—Feb 20, at 86, St George's Road, S W, the widow of the late Col George Augusta Alston.

CAREY—Feb 14, Isabelle Ann Scott, wife of Col J H Carteret Carey, of Ossgle Carey, Guernsey.

COOCH—Feb 17, at 1 Cambridge Villas, Cheltenham, the wife of Col Cooch, his Majesty's Bodyguard.

HOLMES—Feb 19, Sir Robert William Arbuthnot Holmes, K C B, 5, Clifton Terrace, Monkstown, aged 65.

LONGMORE—Feb 18, at 12 Uamdi Road, Blackheath, the widow of the late Col C M Longmore, J P, aged 71.

NORRIS—Feb 15, at 6 Oak Hill Park, Hampstead, N W, Col Henry Macfarlane Norris, late 2nd E L I and Madras Staff Corps, aged 80.

PONSONBY—Feb 12, at Bosscombe, the widow of the late Capt the Hon Ashley George John Ponsonby.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEAS—February 12, at Agra, the wife of Captain L J M Deas, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLARDICE—March 6, at Chickmagiur, W P Allardice, eldest son of the late W A Allardice, of Mylemoney, aged 40 years.

CARR—February 6, at 43A, 47th Street, Rangoon, Joseph, Henry Carr, P W D

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council meeting, 12 noon.
Bombay Races.
Girls' Athletic Association Tennis Competition, Elphinstone College, 5 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."—B. Franklin.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and put up in his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—A lecture on the "Influence of Home Life on the Character of Children" will be delivered by Mrs. Ashrut Tyabjee in Hindustani at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Nabaji Yadoo (25), a labourer, while removing bales of cotton in a cotton godown at Colaba on Thursday was killed by a bale of cotton accidentally falling on him.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—During the ensuing vacation of the Bombay High Court, ordinary criminal work will be disposed of on the 5th and 19th May and the 2nd June next.

MR. H. G. GELL.—Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., on return to duty, will be appointed Deputy Police Inspector General in the Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, in place of Mr. C. A. Bathye, who proceeds on leave to Europe.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.—Mr. K. M. Baliwalla, of the Victoria Theatrical Company, gave a benefit night on Thursday to the Depressed Classes Mission in honour of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar being created a Knight.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKER :—The members of the Students' Brotherhood will present an address to Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker, their President, in "Chateau Petit," Warden Road, on the 14th instant on the occasion of his being created a Knight. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

BATHING FATALITY.—Bhickoo Mahar, a servant in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, went with a friend to bathe in Bangunga tank at Walkeshwar on the 6th instant, while bathing on the slope of the tank, he slipped and fell into the deep water, Not being able to swim, he sank and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. His body rose to the surface of the water yesterday.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A good audience assembled at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening to hear a lecture by Mrs. K. Lente-Stevenson. This lady is a well-known temperance worker who is now on a tour round the world, examining and advising on methods of temperance organisation and propaganda in the various countries which she visits. Her intimate knowledge of her subject, rendered her lectures very interesting and an enjoyable musical programme was given.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A farewell entertainment will be given in honour of Mr. S. V. Sunderam Iyengar, B.A., Asst. Accountant-General, on the eve of his departure to Madras, at the Bombay Co-operative Club Hall, (Bhagwandas Hall), near the Pratthana Samaj to-day between 6 and 8 p.m. Mr. H. Krishna Rao, B.A., who is well known for his musician attainments will entertain the gentlemen present on the "Veena." All those that are interested in the above Association are cordially invited to attend.

FATALLY INJURED BY AN ENGINE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk yesterday held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Vithoo Sonoo, (25), a labourer. With other labourers the deceased was in the habit of passing along the railway line at Mazagon. At about 3 p.m. on Wednesday the deceased while walking along the line at the north end of the down platform, he was knocked down He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LARGE MEMON CHARITY.—It is stated that in the will of the late Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Allana, a well-known Cutchi Memon merchant of Bombay, that a large sum has been set apart to be devoted to Cutchi Memon charities. Legacies have been left for his employes and for the maintenance of his widow, and the remainder of his large fortune is to be utilised for public charity. The trustees are his widow Bai Rahimbai, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Kadwani and Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the last named gentleman to act as managing trustee.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD—To-day the "At Home" fixed at the house of Mr. James MacDonald has been unavoidably postponed. To-morrow the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon when Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., L.L.B., will conduct the class, and will deliver his fifth address on "Sociology." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. V. J. Kushalkar, M.A.

FATAL RESULTS OF DISHONESTY.—An inquiry was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Mahomed Dawood (16), a Mahomedan boy. The Mahomed was employed as a servant by Dr. Abdoola Razook of Nagpada. About four months ago the deceased misappropriated Rs. 10-8 which his master gave him to pay to a dealer in fire-wood. The deceased did not pay the amount. About a week ago the dealer asked the doctor for the money when the deceased was taxed. On Thursday the deceased was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallshalsie, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day :—

March	Whistling Rufus
Overture	Swadelia
Quadrille	Le Palais de l'Indus-trie
Patrol	Siamese
Grand Fenta ia...	Irish Emeralds
Valse Lente	ement diAmour
Selection	The Arcadians
	Kerry Mills
	Flotow
	Crosaz
	Lincke
	John Greedy
	Lucas
	Monckton

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Mafiggiani, to-day :—

March	The Gladiators
Overture ...	La Fiancee
Selection	The Earl and the Girl
Valse ...	Chauson de mon Coeur
Selection	Amasis
Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest
Polka	Les Amourenses
	Souza
	Auber
	Caryll
	Joyce
	Byng
	Grey
	Gildon

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, at Victoria Gardens, today, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster. The Drum and Fife Band will also play :—

March	The Red Feathers
Overture ...	Im Italienischen Style
Masurka	La Czarine
Selection ...	Madam Butterfly
Dance	Japanese Lantern
Fantasia ...	A Highland Scene
Valse	Soiree D'ete
Patrol	The wee Macgreegor
	Rogan
	Schubert
	Canne
	Puccini
	bretten
	Moore
	Waldteufel
	Amers

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.—The proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph gave a special performance to the students of the Wilson College last Thursday in aid of the Depressed Classes Mission. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. MacOmish, Prof. Hate, etc. Several excellent historical and geographical films were shown, and the performance was most keenly enjoyed and applauded by all. Dr. Mackichan in a short address thanked the proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph, especially Mr. Colonello, for having afforded the students of the Wilson College an opportunity of witnessing a very interesting and highly instructive programme, and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the generous spirit, which prompted the proprietors to give away the proceeds of the evening to such a worthy institution as the Depressed Classes Mission.

THE B J. COLLEGE UNION.

A Fashionable Gathering.

A fashionable gathering of Parsi families was held in the Grand Theatre at Tardeo on Tuesday night when a performance was given by Mr. K. M Baliwalla in aid of the funds of the Byramji Jijibhoy College Union. The performance was patronised by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshaw Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy and other leading members of the Parsi community. The theatre was beautifully decorated by Mr. Hormusji A. Dubash. The performance was a Parsi Social Drama in which attempts appear to have been made to adapt to Parsi customs, the incidents displayed in "Silver King."

In the beginning of the second Act Mr. Baliwalla delivered a short speech in which he thanked the audience for their kind patronage and praised the munificence of the late Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy who, he said, had among other charities endowed a school for poor Parsi boys and by the energy of Mr. R. B. Jijibhoy the donor's heir and successor to the estate the Institution had been brought to a very high stage of usefulness. Mr. Baliwalla then eulogised the useful work of the Union which, he said, was a worthy offspring of the Institution and concluded by wishing the Union all success.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy T. Engineer, Hon. Secretary of the Union, thanked those present for the encouragement and support to the Union and also took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Jal R. Patell for his trouble and energetic management of the function which materially helped the Union funds.

The Princess band attended and played a selection of music.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be good enough to give room in your columns for the following general public complaint against the Railway Authorities? The late change of local timings has greatly inconvenienced the public from within and without, and especially those from Mahim. Formerly a train left Mahim at about 9-32 a. m. (S.T.) and passengers found comfort and accommodation. Now the same train does not halt there and, instead, another train runs at about 9-43 a. m. (S. T.) This being full of passengers from the preceding stations scarcely gives any accommodation for Mahim passengers.

I may further add that owing to plague scare, hundreds of people have come down from Bombay to live in Mahim for safety and if the Railway Authorities do not adopt any measures to give Mahim passengers, the former train i. e. 9, 32 a. m. (S.T.) many passengers will suffer inconvenience.—Yours, etc.,

DAILY PASSENGERS.

LIFE OFFICE MALIGNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I learn from Indian correspondents that "most absurd rumours have got about as to the stability" of one of the finest British Life Offices, rumours built upon the failure of the trading concern now in liquidation, entitled the Law Guarantee Trust and Accident Office, I hope you will permit me to assure your readers through your columns that that Office was not a Life Office at all and is in no way connected with the Life Office maligned, which Office did not hold one solitary share in the Law Guarantee Trust and Accident, and had nothing whatever to do with it. The rumours in question are doubtless due in part to interested motives and cannot be too emphatically contradicted in the interests of truth and justice. —Yours, etc.,

SINHAST FESTIVAL AT NASIK.

The Government of Bombay, General Department, have just published the report by the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson on the above festival in August last:—

The Commissioner, C.D., in submitting the report to Government says:—This is the record of a difficult and protracted piece of administrative work successfully carried through, and the Commissioner think that Mr. Jackson deserves great credit for the forethought and energy with which he has directed operations. The police, sanitary and general arrangements left little to be desired, and by his tact Mr. Jackson was able to secure the help and co-operation of the people themselves. While ending Mr. Jackson's appreciation of the services of the several officers named in the report, the Commissioner would beg to call attention specially to the excellent work done by Major Evans, I. M. S., in respect of the sanitary, and by Mr. Foard in respect of the police, arrangements.

The Commissioner would also suggest that the thanks of Government might be conveyed to the people of Nasik and Trimbak, through the two Municipalities, for the willing help and support which they gave to Government officials throughout the Sinhast.

With reference to paragraph 10 of the Collector's report, the proposals to improve the Trimbak Road and to build a bungalow at Trimbak are being considered separately: Mr. Morison visited Trimbak during the fair and agrees with the Collector that there is need for both these works. The question of the disposal of night-soil on the occasion of such gatherings is important and might be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA AND THE PRESS LAW.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Feb. 21, in the course of the Debate on the Address in reply to the royal Speech at the opening of Parliament, the Marquess of Lansdowne said :—The noble lord who seconded the Address referred to the debates which took place in this House when the India Councils Bill came up for consideration, and he said with great truth that there were some of us who then regarded with a certain amount of misgiving the proposal to give to India institutions following so far and so fully the parliamentary model as we understand it in Western countries. We should have been culpable, having those feelings, if we had not expressed them, but no members of your Lordships' House will more cordially rejoice than we who offered those criticisms if it should prove to be the case that our misgivings were unfounded and therefore we welcome the announcement that these new councils have entered with good promise upon their enlarged duties. (Hear, hear.) I trust the noble viscount will not think me needlessly critical if I express slight astonishment that he should not have advised his Majesty to add to this part of the speech some reassuring words if they could be found upon the general condition of affairs in India. (Cheers.) Many of us regard those affairs with very great apprehensions. Public opinion has been shocked by a series of outrages directed against persons of all classes from the Viceroy downwards. We cannot regard these occurrences as merely accidental outbursts of fanaticism; and, indeed, that evidently is not the manner in which they are regarded by the Government of India. In a speech delivered by the Viceroy on the occasion of the first meeting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta Lord Minto said :—"The progress of the work on which we are engaged has been marred by a succession of abominable crimes which have forced my Government into one repressive measure after another, and yesterday on the eve of the assembly of this Council a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered within the precincts of the High Court and in the broad light of day. A spirit hitherto unknown to India has come into existence, a spirit opposed to all the teachings of Indian religion and tradition, spirit of anarchy and lawlessness which seeks to thwart and to subvert not only British rule, but the Government of Indian chief to whom I am deeply indebted for their loyal assistance." Those are very grave and very disquieting words. (Cheers.) I think we may regard them as affording ample justification for those repressive measures to which Lord Minto refers, and in particular for the recently introduced measure for restraining the license of the Indian Press—a measure which I venture to say has not been resorted to a moment too soon. (Cheers.) There can be no doubt as to the part which the Indian Press has played in the propagation of these anarchical and seditious doctrines; there can be no doubt as to the entire inadequacy of the law as it stood to deal with such offences; and I think I may say there is no doubt that the Act does not err upon the side of severity. One word more about India. I think public opinion here has been a good deal puzzled by the announcement, made simultaneously, I think with the introduction of the Press Bill, that a certain number of persons who had been deported in connection with seditious movements were to be readmitted. (Hear, hear.) I feel these are matters we are not in a position to judge from a distance, and I for one am ready to wait for the explanations which I have no doubt will be forthcoming, and to assume that the Government of India had good reason for taking a step which, at first sight, is somewhat difficult to explain.

The Earl of Crew said :—The noble marquess made an extended reference to the affairs of India, and he commented on what he considered was an omission from the Speech—namely, that we had not placed in the Speech some definite allusion to the condition of the country. The noble marquess made that the text of some observations. It is perfectly true lamentably true, as the noble marquess has said that organisations for criminal purposes still exist in India; but in spite of that it is the definite opinion of the Indian Government and of those best qualified to judge that there are hopeful signs of an increasing sympathy with the Government of India. The Indian Government believes that the bitter opinion in India is beginning to assert itself; and that is not surprising when we know that it frequently happens in parallel cases that it is only possible when the more sane and sober opinion is aroused by crimes such as those that have been committed, to ascertain what that opinion really is. I trust this may be the case in India, and undoubtedly it is the opinion of the Indian Government that it is.

Then the noble marquess alluded to the Press Law in terms of approbation. The heads of that Act were submitted by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State, and were approved by him. The full text of the Act will in a few days from now reach this country, and will be examined by the Secretary of State in Council, and after it has received any amendment he may consider necessary, will come into operation. The essence of the law is that in all cases the proprietors of newspapers will be required, or may be required, to deposit security which will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Executive. If transgressions are repeated the printing presses will be liable to be seized and forfeited as well as the security. There is an appeal provided for in the Act in special cases. It is hoped by the Indian Government and by my noble friend behind me that this law will have the effect of checking a vast amount of the mischief which beyond all contradiction has been caused by the Press in India. The noble marquess spoke, moderately but still somewhat critically, on the act of the Indian Government with reference to the deportations and to the recent release of those who had been deported. He quoted from a speech by the Indian Viceroy in another connection, but in that same speech, unless I am mistaken, the Viceroy stated for public information the reasons which had induced the Indian Government to come to the conclusion that these deportations might properly be made. I am sure that noble lords opposite, including two ex-Viceroys, will agree with me that Indian Governments have regarded this power of deportation as strictly an emergency power, only to be used in cases of extreme necessity. Because you cannot deny that the procedure of arresting and detaining men for an indefinite time, without charge and without trial, and without any intention of putting them on trial, is one which is foreign to our usual procedure. It is certainly the opinion of the Indian Government that in these particular cases deportation at that time produced the effect it was intended to produce—a salutary effect. But it would be, I think, hardly fair to say that because Anarchist plots are going on these men ought to be indefinitely detained until you are certain that these underground currents have altogether ceased to flow. That, I think, would be a hard thing to say, and something of a shock to reasonable public opinion. The noble marquess expressed himself as quite willing to trust the Indian Government in this matter, and I hope we shall leave the matter there, believing that they have acted in the best interests of order in India in taking the course they did. (Hear, hear.)

THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET.

On Thursday, February 24, Lord Curzon of Kedleston asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information to the House about the reported flight of the Dalai Lama of Tibet to India, or about recent affairs in Tibet; and whether he proposed to lay papers before Parliament. He pointed out that two years or more had elapsed since the last papers about Tibet had been placed before Parliament.

Viscount Morley: I find it natural that the noble lord should put a question on this subject, because the incident is no doubt, a most remarkable and interesting performance. The Dalai Lama left Pekin on Dec. 21, 1908, and is reported to have arrived at Lhasa on Dec. 25, 1909. Very little is known of his movements between those two dates, but he appears to have spent two months at Nagchuka (eight or nine days' journey from Lhasa) before proceeding to the capital. It had been rumoured for some time that there was considerable friction between the Tibetan Government and the Chinese officials. This was said to be increased by the activity of Chao Erli Feng, former Viceroy of Szechuen, who had been appointed Amban in March 1908, and with a Chinese army was slowly advancing in Eastern Tibet, where he had been for some months in the neighbourhood of Batang.

No information at all has reached Calcutta how the crisis was precipitated. But about Jan. 30 the British trade agent at Gyantse received a visit from a Tibetan official specially sent by the Dalai Lama, and this official stated to our agent that the Chinese army was at Chiamdo (about 400 miles from Lhasa) the Tibetan troops being massed half a day's march from it. Nothing more was heard until Feb. 17. The British agent telegraphed that day that forty Chinese mounted infantry had arrived at Lhasa on the 12th, that the rest of the Chinese army was close to the city and that the Dalai Lama had fled the same night in the direction of India. He arrived at Phari (accompanied by three Ministers, three "shapes" and about 100 men) on the 17th, after a fight with the Chinese at Chaksam. He stayed at the British dak bungalow. He arrived at Yatung in the Chumbi Valley on the 20th, pursued by the Chinese, and left the next day for Gnatong, whence he is expected to arrive at Darjeeling on the 27th.

On receiving news of the Dalai Lama's flight the Government of India a once issued orders to the British Agents at Gyantse and Yatung, and to the Political Officer in Sikkim, to maintain an attitud of strict neutrality. This has been scrupulously observed. The only communication that has been received from the Lama since he quitted Lhasa is a message left by him with the Trade Agent at Yatung to the effect that he was proceeding to India to consult the British Government, to whom he looked for protection. He gave no indication of the cause of his flight, except that the people of Lhasa had been greatly oppressed by the Chinese, mounted infantry having arrived and fired on the Tibetans, killing and wounding some of them. He thanked the British Government for the courtesy with which he had been treated. About ten days ago a Tibetan deputation arrived at Calcutta, and a similar deputation waited on the British Minister at Pekin on the 21st inst. Both of these parties had left Tibet before the crisis, however it arose became acute and came to Calcutta and Pekin for the purpose of notifying the Dalai Lama's return to Lhasa, and representing the trouble the Tibetans were in. Upon arrival at Darjeeling the Dalai Lama will be invited to occupy Hastings House at Calcutta until other arrangements can be made. Strict neutrality will continue to be observed; but he will be received with the courtesy and respect due to a ruler of high spiritual authority, who is an object of veneration to many millions of his Majesty's Indian subjects. His Majesty's Government are in communication with the Chinese Government with regard to the unexpected situation which has thus been created. They have no information which could with advantage be laid before Parliament. The noble lord asks for papers. My impression is that there are no papers really worth producing, or which it would be advantageous to produce at the moment.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: Are there no paper throwing any light on the situation at Lhasa? I gather from the statement of the noble viscount that Lhasa has been virtually occupied by a Chinese force with the result that this high official, whom he properly describes as being an object of veneration to many millions of his Majesty's subjects has been forcibly expelled from Lhasa and has taken refuge in British territory. I should have thought that there would have been some information available as to that fact and whether Lhasa has been occupied by a Chinese force.

Viscount Morley: I think it would be premature to say that the Dalai Lama has been forcibly expelled. Of course, the most meagre and curt statements have been supplied to us, and all that they say is that he has fled. The exact and precise reasons why he fled we do not know, nor do we know when the Chinese marched into Lhasa and assailed the Tibetan force. The state of the Tibetan mind was explained to the Government of India by deputations, but I will look further, and if I can find papers worth producing I will produce them.

The Earl of Rosebery: I should like to know whether the Chinese Government can give any reasons for marching this force into Lhasa.

Viscount Morley: No; the communications with the Chinese Government have only just begun. They are conducted, as the noble earl knows by the Foreign Office. When anything occurs at Pekin which is of interest to your lordships and can be prudently put before the public I will of course, take the opportunity to do so if the Foreign Office consents.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston: By papers I do not mean papers about the transactions which have culminated in the incident which the noble viscount has described. I mean papers carrying forward the history of the policy of the Government towards Tibet from the date when the last papers were laid before Parliament. As far as I remember this was done just before we had the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention two years ago and since then the Government have been pursuing a policy towards Tibet about which we know very little, but which will most likely come under the attention of Parliament. It will help us materially if we had all the papers on that aspect of the subject.

Viscount Morley: I understood that the noble lord did not refer to this new incident, but that he wanted all the papers since the present Government took office.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston: Yes, if we can.

Viscount Morley: I will look into that subject. The subject then dropped.

LAMA'S IDOL FACE.

ACCOUNT OF FIRST BRITON TO INTERVIEW HIM.

Reuter issues the account of an interview which Lieutenant Brooke, F. E. G. S., an English officer who was murdered near the Tibetan border, had in China with the Dalai Lama."

"We donned our smartest clothes of Chinese silk for the reception. Bowing as we entered and again when we got close to the Dalai Lama, we placed the usual blue scarves, always given and received on such occasions, into his lordship's hands, and he presented us with similar scarves. He gave me a small image of Buddha, and my friend received a bundle of joss sticks and a roll of Lhasa cloth. The Dalai Lama asked us if we had come, far, and my friend explained who we were.

"The Dalai Lama sat upright and cross-legged in front of us at the upper end of the room, on silk cushions on a platform about four feet high, so that his feet were about level with our faces as we talked to him. His face never showed the smallest trace of expression. He greeted as with a slight forward movement of his body, but nothing like a smile ever approached his features as we conversed I have never seen such a hard, expressionless countenance as that of this spiritual father of Tibet. One could not help thinking he must have trained his features to resemble the unsympathetic look of the bronze images of the country.

"He asked if I had come from the other side of the world, and if the King of England had sent me to see him. My friend told him that the English were a kind people, and that he was sure that if the Dalai Lama could come to India and meet and know them he would not object to their coming into his country. After about half an hour's audience, the conversation being mostly on our side, I asked if I might photograph his lordship, but he refused. As we backed out of his presence his features relaxed into a faint smile."

INDIA, THE PRESS LAW, AND THE DEPORTED INDIANS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 21, in the course of the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament, Mr. Balfour said :—I rejoice to hear that the new development in the machinery of the Government of India has been brought into operation under conditions which, to those who are acquainted with the facts seem of hopeful augury for the future. It was my duty to offer some comments and criticisms upon the India Councils Bill last year. That Bill, however, is passed. The time for criticism has gone by. What we have all to do as patriots is now with cheerful and courageous spirit to do what we can to make the heavy, laborious, and responsible task of dealing with Indian problems as light as possible for the Ministers responsible. I shall not indulge in any prophecies, which I hope in any case will be unfounded and at the best would be extremely ill-timed. There is, however, one question which I think I must ask the Government, reluctant though I am to bring Indian affairs into anything which may look like a controversial position. I should like the Prime Minister to explain exactly what has occurred in regard to annulling the sentences of deportation which appears to have formally accompanied the opening of the first Council. I am not in a position to judge whether the agitators whom Lord Morley and the Government have thought it necessary to deport may with advantage come back to India or not. That is a very difficult and delicate matter of administration, upon which it would be folly for me to pronounce an opinion; but, I am disquieted, I frankly admit, by the method which has been chosen for reversing the sentence, supposing that reversal was in itself desirable. We are quiet familiar with the Oriental practice of celebrating any great occasion which gives satisfaction to the community by the release of prisoners, and this seems an analogous procedure. But that is an Oriental practice, and surely it can only have a justification in certain conditions. I can quite understand that an Eastern tyrant should think that he was doing a kindness to the community over which he ruled with absolute power by releasing prisoners, because too often those prisoners were put in prison, not in the interests of the community, not in order to serve any great public ends, but as the victims of a tyrant who owed account to no man—victims of jealousy or of greed. To release such men is a benefit; but we pride ourselves, and surely we pride ourselves rightly on governing our great Eastern dependency by methods which are not Oriental; and if, as I hope and firmly believe, the Government were justified in deporting these agitators, why did they announce prior to the sentences, having expired, as if it were a favour to the community, with all the appearance or in a manner which suggested, at all events, that it was a favour to the public, that they should be allowed to come back? If they were rightly deported, if their deportation were necessary, it is still less defensible that they should come back at all. If it has ceased to be necessary, you should not have associated the termination of their sentence with an event with which it has no logical connection whatever. (Hear, hear.) It seems inevitably to suggest to be Oriental mind an altogether false idea of the grounds of deportation. They were deported, if rightly in the interests of the Oriental community. Annual your sentence if you like; but take care that it is made clear to every man that it is annulled, not to please this or that section of public opinion not to make a splash not to look as if we were doing a favour, but that each case is being considered on its merits before the victim of the sentence is allowed to come back to the place where hitherto, as we believe, he has abused the liberty which is given to citizens of the empire. (Hear, hear.)

Replying to Mr. Balfour's remarks, Mr. Asquith said:—With reference to the release of prisoners who some time ago were deported from Indian territory, I do not think it is accurate to speak of deportation as a sentence, because deportation involves no specific charge, no detailed evidence, and no judicial inquiry; therefore it is not right to speak of the release of these prisoners as the annulment of a sentence. I know this is a proceeding which every civilised Government resorts to with the greatest reluctance and only in cases of proved necessity. It is the first duty of every Government to prove that that necessity has ceased to exist before giving the persons deported the ordinary rights and privileges of citizens. With regard to these people the Government of India have always regarded resort to the regulation of 1818 under which the deportations took place, as an emergency, but the circumstances under which these deportations took place have passed, and they have had a salutary effect. I may say that it is the deliberate opinion both of Lord Minto and his Council and the Secretary of State at home, that there would be no justification on political or social grounds for any longer deferring the release of those men. I trust what I have said will be accepted as a satisfactory statement by the House.

THE PRESS LAW, ETC.

On Tuesday, Feb. 22, in the course of the Debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech, Mr. Rees said:—The hon. member for Blakfriars had referred to consuls and pro-consuls who came back from an orgy of autocracy in the East; they returned, he said in effect, worn out livers and bad hearts, having done bad business in a bad way in a bad climate. They little knew who spoke in that manner what care was given by those administrators to their work and to the ascertainment of the real wishes of the communities which they governed. The policy of releasing certain deported natives in India had been criticised, but it was not intended when the Regulation of 1818 was passed that those who were deported under it should be indefinitely kept in confinement. Reference had been made to the Press Law recently passed. He thought that that law was passed none too soon. The Viceroy very wisely took into his counsel the native chiefs of India. Those Princes were men who governed the natives of India according to native ideas and with one accord they all replied to the Viceroy saying that that law should be stiffened up. He thought the advice given by the Maharaja of Mysore that it was desirable in a crisis that the executive Government should have complete control and that no appeal need necessarily lie to the Courts of Justice was probably good advice. At any rate it was given by a native. The electors of this country had had the wisdom to see that principles which might be desirable in this island were not necessarily applicable to an empire in the East.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

On Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: What were now the numbers of Russian troops remaining at Tabriz and whether any still remained at Kazvin in spite of the assurance of the Russian Government made some five months ago.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: According to the latest information in my possession which refers to the situation at the end of December there were at that time about 1,000 or 1,100 Russian troops in Tabriz and the Ardebil district. Shortly before that time 600 or 700 men were withdrawn from Kazvin, leaving about 1,060 or 1,100 troops at that place also.

Mr. Wedgwood: Is there any disposition on the part of the Russian Government to remove the remaining troops at Tabriz and Kazvin, or will they stop there?

Mr. J. Ward: Of course they will stop there.

Mr. Rees: Does the action of the Russians differ materially from our own in landing bluejackets at Bushire?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I think that the Russian Government are desirous at the earliest possible moment of withdrawing their troops.

SUEZ CANAL CONCESSION.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether he would lay papers as to the terms of the extension of the Suez Canal Company's concession, showing how the income of this country from that source might be affected.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No decision has at present been reached with regard to the proposals for the extension of the Suez Canal Company's concession, which have only just been submitted to the Egyptian National Assembly for their consideration. His Majesty's Government are not, therefore, yet in a position to lay papers on the subject.

Mr. Bowles: When this matter comes before the Government, will they bear in mind the gravity of the enormous dues which are paid by British vessels in the Suez Canal?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: That matter has received the serious consideration of his Majesty's Government.

THE RISING IN BASTAR.

Mr Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the rising of the aboriginal tribes in Bastar.

Mr. Montagu, who was received which cheers, said: A rising of aboriginal tribes in the Bastar State was reported on the 8th inst.; the Rajah asked for assistance, and accordingly the Political Agent and 250 armed police went to the scene of disturbance. Subsequently the movement spread and owing to the increasing number of rebels the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces asked for the despatch of some troops to reinforce the police. The necessary action has been taken, and no trouble in dispersing the rebels is anticipated. The cause of the rising is as yet unknown.

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any, and, if so, what, steps have been taken to make special provision for the family of the late Mr. Jackson, who was assassinated by a Brahmin at Nasik; and whether the existing law provides for the levy of compensation from the inhabitants of the locality in which the crime was committed, or from the local members of the caste to which the assassin belonged.

Mr. Montagu: As regards the first part of the question, the matter is under the consideration of the Secretary of State, who has every desire to do all that the circumstances of the case naturally demand. As regards the second part of the question, there is no existing law in India under which compensation could be levied in the circumstances stated. The matter has been fully considered, and even if the principle of such a fine were accepted, the difficulties of defining the limits of "caste" for purposes of penal assessment are held to be practically insuperable.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS.

On Thursday, Feb. 24, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether one Kishen Singh has been charged at Lahore with having sold a pamphlet containing two chapters of Seeley's "Expansion of England," on the ground that it is seditious; and, if so, whether he has yet been found guilty, and what sentence has been inflicted.

Mr. Rees: Is there any reason to suppose that any Court in India has sentenced any person for sedition for publishing extracts from the English classics?

Mr. Montagu: Kishen Singh was charged with being concerned in the publication of ten different pamphlets of a seditious nature. The Secretary of State has no information as to whether any of them contained any quotation from the "Expansion of England." The Government of India have not yet reported the result of the trial.

NATIVES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any change has recently been made in the method of recruitment in the Finance Department, so as to increase the proportion of Natives of India employed in the Government service.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the affirmative. It has been decided in future to aim at recruiting Indians for one half of the vacancies occurring in the enrolled list of the Finance Department.

THE PRESS ACT.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Press Act carried through the Viceregal Legislative Council on Feb. 8 gives power to a local government to repress a newspaper on the ground of its being mischievous; and if so what steps have the Government taken to ensure right of appeal to the High Court on the merit of such cases that may come within the machinery of the Act.

Mr. Montagu: The heads of this measure were submitted to the Secretary of State and approved before its introduction. The text of the act will be found in the Gazette of India, which is expected by next mail and will be placed in the Library of the House. The Act empowers local governments to require owners of printing presses to deposit security in certain cases, and to declare that security forfeit in the event of an offence being committed under the Act. After a second offence the order of forfeiture may be extended to the press itself. Provision is made for an appeal to the High Court against any order of forfeiture made under the Act.

TEACHING OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mr. Rees asked the Prime Minister: What financial provision will be made in the coming year, in accordance with the recommendations of the Treasury Commission, upon the teaching of Oriental languages.

Mr. Hobhouse, who replied, said: It is not proposed to make any provision for the purpose in the Estimates for the ensuing financial year.

PERSIA, BELOOCHISTAN, AND THE SHAH'S GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the chiefs of Persian Beloochistan have taken any overt steps to render themselves independent of the Government of the Shah.

Sir E. Grey. The Persian Beloochi chiefs have on two occasions—in July and November last—threatened to make raids but in both cases they were dissuaded from taking any overt action by his Majesty's Consul in Seistan and the Political Officer at Chagai. His Majesty's Consul in Seistans has recently warned the chiefs against the danger of creating disturbances. It was also reported last month that another chief in the South was suspected of intrigues against the Central Government, but satisfactory assurances have since been received from him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th March.

217—Detail for the week ending 19th instant.

Monday 14th inst—"C." Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday 15th inst—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

Wednesday 16th inst—"3" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

218—Parade—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6 30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

219—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—

This (Saturday) afternoon 12th inst.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1-50 and 3-20 p.m.

Sunday the 13th inst

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 and 6-20 a.m. for members firing 1st period and 8-5 a.m. for 2nd period.

Monday the 14th
Tuesday the 15th
Wednesday the 16th

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

220—Musketry—The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on the following days:

Monday the 14th
Tuesday the 15th

Train leaves Colaba at 6 5 a.m.

221—Church Parade—The Battalion Church Parade will take place on Sunday the 20th instant Time and Place of parade will be notified later

222—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March. Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.
Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Bayley Coy Challenge Shield 23rd March
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
Blaney Challenge Cup 26th March
Cadet Marching Competition 29th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March
Programme can be obtained at Head Quarters. Entries will close at 6 p m on 14th and not the 12th as stated in the programme

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	3	3	20
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	17	12	110
This day last year	34	37	133

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 9th, 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	137	57	3
B	246	252	48
C	101	69	11
D	122	33	2
E	186	104	16
F	80	10	2
G	61	10	1
Total	933	535	83
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,461

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOT SILK GOWNS AND "CHANTECLER" BUTTONS.

Fashion's decrees are never absolute until people have returned to Paris from the Riviera and have displayed the clothes which have in that world of enchantment won the favour of the world of well-dressed women. It is too late in the day to take of the "Chantecler" hat, for, writes a lady correspondent, there has been some adaptation of the needdress worn by Madame Simone in that play in which interest has been so keen. Whether feather toques would be selected at this season was a matter for doubt, and most of my readers know very well that the wearing of plumage at all is always subject to criticism. All these things are matter for the individual taste, but it seems to me that admirers of "Chantecler" will do much better if they choose the button that marks its production instead of the hat. This button is of tortoiseshell with the cock inlaid in silver. Since we are using so many beautiful touches in the way of decorations for coats and cloaks these are certain to commend themselves for many purposes. Their price undoubtedly limits them to the few, which is always rather an advantage with a new design. Buttons of inlaid shell will be a feature of the newest creations, and in addition the leather belt demands some attention. This belt of highly glazed black leather finishes many of the new tailor suits, but it ought not to be adopted in a form of too great simplicity. One of the newer designs of the kind was shown to me the other day on its arrival from Paris, and it will be used in one of the early spring models. This belt consists of sections of polished black glace leather, held together by means of wrought-metal clasps in silver, platinum, or silver-gilt. Worn above a tailor-made serge these belts are very decorative, and tend rather to decrease the apparent size of the waist than to increase it. Touches such as these distinguish many of the new suits and the best tailors are using wide military braid a development that was bound to follow closely on the narrow line of macaroni scroll, of which most people were tired. A revival of an old mode is that of introducing narrow quillings of Valenciennes lace on such suits as those of fine navy serge along with little inset panels of pale cloth in contrast usually under narrow rows of close braiding.

REVIVALS IN MATERIALS.

Fashion has gone back just eight years for the materials that will form the newest gowns, and the crepons of the moment will ere long pass into the materials with large raised spots and then the curled cloths of that same period will be the obvious sequence. Little frocks have given an impetus to the trade in dress fiaterials, for the constant wearing of the coat and skirt by English women has been somewhat detrimental to this special line. Shot effects have chiefly claimed attention, and most of the newest dresses are in three layers of materials, one above another. A black season is predicted and as it is some years since black was considered fashionable there is a good deal of elaboration bestowed on the combinations of this black ground, with coloured contrasts. Gold tissue, for instance, may show heavy applied designs of velvet in rich colourings, under a veiling of black chiffon, on which is set a hem of one of the silken fine cashmeres to which reference has already been made.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

The disturbed condition in the South-East of the Bay has developed into a storm of considerable intensity. The storm now appears to be some distance to the West of Diamond Island, and has caused general moderate to very heavy rain in lower and central Burma. Moulmein reports one inch, Rangoon and Basseen three-quarters, Diamond Island and Thayetmyo two, Tungoo one and a half, Yamethin three and Minbu five.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely in Burma and some thundershowers in South India.

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

There was a slight fall of snow at Simla yesterday. It was preceded by sleet. The storm looked to be local as the clouds did not extend beyond Taradevi hill. The clouds have disappeared to-day after giving about six inches of snow which is melting quickly.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in north Punjab and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; the minimum is below normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Allahabad, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at most stations, night temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightely clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana, the minimum is lower than usual everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in moderate to large defect. Night temperature is in defect nearly everywhere; day temperature is also below normal in Cutch and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in the south-east and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is normal everywhere; the minimum is also defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is normal at Bombay but continues in defect elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature slightly lower than usual at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Bushire reports moderate rain and weather appears to be unsettled in west Persia. Moderate cloud has spread over the greater portion of the Madras Presidency but no rain has fallen.

A few light showers may occur in the extreme south.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Horace J. Willis, Captain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), second son of Capt. H. G. Willis (R. A. retired), and Winifred Grace Alicia, eldest daughter of E. C. P. Hull, J. P., of Earlswood Mount, Surrey, and 45, Queen's Gate.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 30, Bombay.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS

A further mark of Royal Appreciation has again distinguished Phosferine by the bestowal of a

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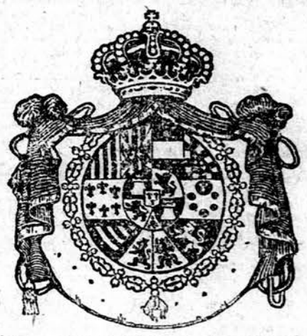

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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, thus assuring every user of Phosferine that this famous tonic is highly commended by the greatest living physicians.

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H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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The Imperial Family of China
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The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

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in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THANA

(Continued)

Civil Suit No. 1 of 1908. Bai Kuverbai Munchorjee Dubash Plaintiff vs. the Secretary of State Defendant.

CLAIM Rs. 3,182-8-0.

The following issues were framed by Mr. De Souza with the remark that no other issue was sought:—

1. Has defendant no right to enhance the assessment on the lands in suit either by reason of their being appropriated to non agricultural purposes or for any other reason?

2. Was the assessment on the lands in suit (Re. 4-6-0) permanently fixed or was it guaranteed only for 30 years and continued till 1896 prior to the introduction of the revision survey?

3. Was the assessment on the lands in suit fixed permanently as alleged by the plaintiff in para 4 of the plaint, and was it fixed before 1808 and paid up till 1896?

4. Was the property in suit classified twice before 1896 and has Government the right to classify it again? Was there any classification made for fixing assessment complained of?

5. Has defendant waived his right by Re. 1 of 1898 to enhance assessment? Is this right barred by limitation?

6 Were the acts of Government officers in attaching and selling plaintiff's property illegal and if so, is plaintiff entitled to any and what damage?

7 Did plaintiff suffer any harm to her body, mind and reputation and if so to what damages, is any is she entitled? Are not the damages claimed excessive.

8 Was the temporary injunction obtained by the plaintiff applied for on insufficient grounds, and if so what compensation should be given to the defendant?

9 When did the causes of action in regard to reliefs (a) and (c) in the prayer clauses of the plaint arise and is the suit in regard to these reliefs in time?

10 Is the plaintiff entitled to exemption from the payment of the local fund cess?

11 To what relief is plaintiff entitled?

My findings are as follows:—

1. The defendant has the right to enhance the assessment by reason of the lands having been appropriated to building purposes.

2 and 3 The grain assessment fixed before 1808 with reference to the contemplated agricultural user of the lands was permanently fixed but it ceased to be paid in 1861 when it was altered to a higher moneyassessment of Rs. 4-6-0 at the original survey and this latter assessment was guaranteed only for 30 years and continued to be paid till 1896.

4. The lands were not 'classified' twice before 1896 and the Government has the right to classify them again in any case no 'Classification' was made for fixing the assessment complained of.

5. It appears from the regulation that the defendant had previously fixed the assessment permanently with reference to the contemplated agricultural user of the land and has consequently then waived his right to enhance the assessment so long as to the lands continued to be devoted to agriculture. The right, assuming there was one, would not have been time-barred merely by the non-exercise of it prior to 1861 as contended by the plaintiff.

6. In the negative.

7. Plaintiff did suffer harm to her body but not to her mind or reputation. She is not entitled to any damages.

8. In the negative.

9. The cause of action as regards declaration and injunction arose in 1861, and the claim in regard to those reliefs is time-barred.

10. Does not arise. But if it had arisen I would have decided it in favour of the plaintiff.

11. Plaintiff is not entitled to any relief.

My reasons are as follows:—This suit arises out of the action of Government in imposing a building assessment on the plaint land now known as city survey No. 89 of Bandra under the original survey of 1861 the land consisted of survey No. 6, pot No. 3, 7 and 9 and a varkas plot measuring 8 1-2 Gunthas, and was assessed at Rs. 4-6-0. On the occasion of the revision survey of 1897 the land was found to have been converted into a building site and in consequence of this appropriation to a non-agricultural purpose was in accordance with the orders in Government Reso. Rev. Dep. No. 10255, dated 13th December 1894, excluded from the operation of the survey and was set apart with a view to a special treatment, being assigned city survey No. 89. In October 1904, the special officer Salsette Building Sites, imposed on the land the full non-agricultural assessment leviable under Government Reso. No. 1071, dated 8th March 1902 viz. Rs. 456 per annum, with effect from 1897-98 i.e. from the date of expiration of the original settlement. In 1907 the plaintiff was called upon to pay the arrears and on her failing to do so her moveable property was attached and sold by public auction. Her immoveable property was also attached but was not sold owing to an "ad interim" injunction from this Court. Pot Nos. 3 and 7 of survey No. 6 were rice land before the original survey as after it. It is now conceded by the plaintiff that pot No. 9 was also rice land before the survey and not an oart. The plot of 8 1-2 Gunthas which was classed as warkas at the survey also formed part of a rice field before the survey. In fact, the whole land in suit formed part of a rice field called Godevia before the survey: vide Exs. 148 and 188. Before the survey, no separate assessment was levied on warkas land which was assessed with the rice being considered as part of the same holding vide Ex. 114 p. 76.

The plaintiff's case is that about the year 1798-99 the Government had introduced a permanent settlement in the Island of Salsette granting to the holders of batty or rice fields proprietory rights in the soil subject only to the payment of a fixed assessment in perpetuity. In proof of this, the plaintiff relies upon Bombay Regulation I of 1808.

This regulation, as its preamble shows, was passed "for preserving the record of the principle rules respecting the revenue in the Island of Salsette." Of itself it does not enact anything but is from beginning to end "history" and not "legislation" as we understand legislation. It traces the history of the revenue administration of Salsette through the successive periods of the Portuguese and the Maratha Rule and the first few years of British rule down to the time when what is called new system was introduced in the year 1798-99, and winds up with an account of the progress and results of that system from the time of its introduction up to the year 1808 when the regulation was passed.

The so-called rules for preserving which the regulation purports to have been passed are merely the history of the "New system" and an enunciation of its principles as laid down in the past by executive authority. The regulation does not accord any express legislative sanction to the "Rules"; but it is possible to argue that it does so impliedly from the very fact that it was passed for preserving the rules, as also from the fact that Sec. 45 states that "The precedings are the principal rules that have been past for the administration of the revenue of the Island". However that may be, I do not think the plaintiff can rely upon the regulation as an "enactment" in her favour for the simple reason that the regulation was replaced in 1827 by section 1 of Bombay Regulation I of that year, and according to the canon of interpretation that was in vogue in England, and presumably also in British India a repealed Statute was in the absence of a provision to the contrary to be considered except as to transactions past and closed, as if it had never existed. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes 3rd Edition P. 585. It is true that sec. 1 of regulation 1 of age 1827 was itself repealed by Act XIV of 1869 but the general clauses Act I of 1868, which was then in force, required that "for the purpose of reviving, either wholly or partially a statute Act or Regulation, repealed it shall be necessary expressly to state such purpose." No such purpose was however expressed in Act XIV of 1869.

Thus, if the right, which the plaintiff claims had been the creature of the Regulation the repeal of the Regulation would in my opinion have been fatal to her case. But as I have already said the Regulation merely set forth what had been done in the past, and its repeal could not therefore take away any rights which were not conferred by it but had been conferred before and were merely recorded by it. We therefore come back to the point with which we started: viz. whether as continued by the plaintiff the regulation shows that some time before it was passed the Government had introduced a Permanent Settlement in Salsette conferring on the holders of batty lands proprietory rights in the sole subject only to the payment of a fixed and unalterable assessment. This question depends upon the construction of the regulation about which there is a serious difference of opinion between the parties. The defendant contends that fixity of assessment was offered to the holders of batty lands subject to the conditions precedent of deeds in the prescribed form being taken out, which was not done. The plaintiff on the other hand contends that the grant was not subject to any such condition precedent and that the omission to take out formal deeds could not prejudice the grantees in any way nor was it considered to have done so. For a proper understanding of the merits of these rival contentions it is necessary to give a resume of the relevant sections of the regulation. It appears from section 2 that during the Portuguese rule which lasted from 1534 to 1737 the Island of Salsette was parcelled out among European subjects into villages. Allotments at a very small quit-rent those European proprietors continuing the local usage of levying under the denomination of daka or demp an ascertained and permanent rent from the Native Indians who cultivated their estates which were rated with a view to yield to the landlord one half of the crop. This half crop rental was however raised in course of time by imposing some new cesses (sec 6). During the subsequent Maratha rule which lasted from 1738 to 1773, the rental was further increased by the imposition of a large number of other cesses, and a system of revenue farmers was introduced. (S.S. 8 to 19). The revenue administration of the Island and the state of its cultivation were in a very unsatisfactory condition when the British conquered it in 1774. For some years, however, no change was made, the farming system being continued. Then in 1788 it was proposed by Mr. Farmer, the Officer locally in charge to encourage the persons to pursue the cultivation and general improvement of the Company's villages by ensuring to them and their heirs for ever the fruits of their labour and expense and at the same time securing to the Company as Lords of the soil a fair participation in the improvements so as in his idea to convert the system of needy advanturers and temporary farmers into one of permanent Zamindars (Sec 20). Some discussion on the part of the Government of Bombay and the Court of the Directors followed this proposal and in 1791 the Government General directed further enquiry to be made as to whether the property in the soil was vested in the Company or the occupants subject only to their payment to Government of the Toka or moiety of the crop (Sec. 20 clause 2). Certain temporary changes were introduced, but as the result not being satisfactory it was proposed by Mr. Rivett Carnac in 1795 to recur to the earlier principles of Portuguese taxation; and by modifying and lessening the impositions which that nation and much more their Maratha successors had laid upon the lands, to reduce and simplify the demands on the Corrumbis or cultivating tenants of the said (Sec. 22). He accordingly recommended that a Government share in the crop should be reduced from one half (the original Portuguese rate) to one-third and "as a further and necessary incentive to the projected improvement the Coonbies should be admitted to a defined and certain interest in the land they respectively cultivate; their occupancy having hitherto been founded rather on prescriptive than positive right; for removing all doubts respecting which it should be publicly signified to the Ryots that the perpetual possession of the property held by their forefathers would be secured to them by written deeds as long as they continued to pay the established rent to be settled to the actual extent of cultivation (Sec. 24.)" These proposals having met with the approval of the local Government was asked inter alia "To authorise the Collector of the Island to make a general and fixed settlement with the present Coonbies or Ryot; considering each as the permanent possessor or proprietor of the land he cultivates; (to which effect deeds should after the approbation of the settlement be passed in their favour) fixing the Jummabundy at two-thirds of the moiety of the Portuguese Toka, assessment upon the grounds in question (Sec. 30 Cl. 2.). The supreme Government signified their approval by their letter dated 27th January 1897, which included likewise their recommendation that the privilege of selling or transferring their lands should be conferred on the Coonbies as the hereditary proprietors of their respective occupancies under such rules and restrictions as the Government of Bombay might judge proper to prescribe for the security of the public revenue; the principle of which was, to continue in the manner hereafter noticed to rate the fixed dempjara part of the rental in grain instead of money, for the purpose of guarding against the gradual diminution in value of the precious metals (Sec. 31)." The Court of Directors were likewise pleased to signify under date the 20th March 1799 their concurrence in these proposals as having for their objects an increase of the revenues a decrease in the expense and an amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants (Sec 32). The result was that the new system was introduced in 1799; that system being that, as regards the rice lands the cultivators were to pay a fixed assessment corrupted in grain at one-third of the average crop (Sec. 35 and 36) the following year the general body of cultivators desiring to discontinue the annual money valuation on their payable grain Taks, as usually regulated according to the ordinary market prices of each season applied to be allowed to commute the Government shares of their rice grounds into a money payment at the rate of Rs. 20 per moora for the white and a proportionate rate for the black batty (rice in the husk); the Government's general acquiescence in the principles of which arrangement was expressed on the 1st May 1801, with the proviso that this fixed rate of commutation of the respective Taks or Demp rentals into money payments should remain invariable for only the next ten years and continue liable to like future decennial valuations; reserving to the cultivators (henceforward to be the full propietors of their respective tenures) to deliver at all times the fixed numbers of Moorsa of paddy instead of money in the event of their deeming it to be in any year overvalued (Sec. 41)." The settlement having been thus made the next thing for the Collector to do as stated in Sec 30 clause 2 quoted above, was to pass deeds of property in favour of the holders. Accordingly on 18th July 1801, the Collector transmitted to Government "Drafts of the deeds of property to be interchanged with all possessors of batty ground paying revenue or quit rent and a list of those occupants of the soil to whom these deeds should be applicable, to the number altogether of 10469, of whom 36 were distinguished as immediately desirous of availing themselves of the grants in question (Sec. 42)." The form of the deed having been approved was returned to the Collector on 7th August 1801 with copies of the undermentioned proclamation which was ordered to be promulgated.

(To be continued.)

SUIT BY HARDWARE DEALERS.

Decree for the Plaintiffs.

On the Original side of the Bombay High Court, on yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit filed by Tyabbai Moosaji and Co. against Abdoollabhai Fazulabhai to recover Rs. 2,499 with interest and costs.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. S. B. Mehta, appeared for the Plaintiffs, Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, was for the Defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that they dealt in hardware and sold to the defendant certain hardware at the price of Rs. 1,950-14 in December 1906 and May 1907. He demanded payment with 9 per cent. interest, but the defendant failed to pay the amount.

The defendant denied the liability and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that he had no hesitation in saying that the entry in the ledger of the defendant was entirely false. His Lordship said that the ledger book which was missing was either withheld or lost by Salebhoy Currimji Barodawala, who, the plaintiffs alleged, had colluded with the defendant for the purposes of this suit. After duly weighing and considering all the evidence, his Lordship found the issues in Plaintiffs' favour and decreed their claim with costs.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

On Friday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the summons granted by his Lordship to the Official Liquidator of the Lakhmidass Mills against Mr. Gordhandass Khatan in respect of certain havalas made by him for the yarn purchase from the Mills.

Re-examined by Mr. Raikes, Mr. Gordhandass Khatan said Dwarkadass had spoken to him the value of the ornaments. Khatan Makanji and Co. consisted of his brother Mulraj and himself. In April 1909 witness became suspicious and thought that Dwarkadass was in insolvent circumstances. He had never besome suspicious about the Lakhmidass Mills, Mr. Robertson had examined him on a former occasion on behalf of all the mill companies.

Mr. S. B. Broacha was the next witness examined and he spoke to the two meetings of the creditors of Dwarkadass.

Hari Vallabdass, the mehta of the defendant was then examined. He corroborated Mr. Gordhandas on the main points.

The evidence of Tricumdass Dwarkadass was then proceeded with and his examination had not been concluded when the Court for the day.

CHARGE AGAINST SCHOOL MASTER.

Conviction and Sentence Reversed.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, their Lordships Messrs. Justices Batchelor and Davar disposed of an appeal filed by Mr. S. A. Gordon, Assistant Master of the Bishop High School, Nagpur, who was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Nagpur of giving false information to a public servant and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that in an issue of "The Empire" of Calcutta an article appeared in the months of October headed "Horrors of Plague" (from our correspondent) Nagpur, October 2nd. In it the writer professed to give some pathetic scenes which he had personally witnessed and went on to relate how a plague corpse which showed signs of life was kicked to death by the bearer who appeared to be in the highest state of intoxication. This article came to the notice of the Nagpur authorities and an enquiry was set on foot. On enquiries made by Mr. Armstrong, a Police Officer, it was discovered that the article had been written by the accused. When Mr. Armstrong visited the accused a second time, he (the accused) owned the authorship of the article, and added that Mr. Armstrong's subordinate, Mr. Carr, wrote for "The Empire" and might have written the article in question. This was the information which was alleged to be false and for which prosecution had been sanctioned by the District Magistrate.

The Magistrate was of opinon that there was no doubt as to the falseness of the information.

He therefore convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that it was not obligatory on him to give any information or to tell the truth.

Their Lordships on a consideration of the whole case reversed the conviction and sentence and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

PATHARE PRABHU EXHIBITION.

Prize-Giving by the Gaikwar.

The prize-distribution in connection with the Bombay Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of Arts and Industry took place last evening in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda presided, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

Dr. Trilokeker, President of the Exhibition Committee, read the report, after which four young girls, Misses Hirabai Khanderao Navalkar, Yeshwantbai Balkrishna Agasker, Gulubai Balaji Bapuji and Manak Khanderao Navalker went through an English recitation, the performance being loudly applauded by the audience.

His Highness then gave away the prizes and addressed the meeting. His Highness dwelt on the advantage of having mixed gatherings of ladies and gentlemen like the one he was addressing. His Highness further said that the first exhibition in the world was opened in 1852 in England, and the movement subsequently spread not only in Europe and America, but in many countries of Asia as well. He paid a tribute to the enterprise of the Pathare Prabhu community and hoped their example would be followed by other communities. He was glad to see many of the prize winners were ladies.

His Highness next asked the Pathare Prabhu community not to affect European dress indiscriminately. He was not averse to making suitable changes in their mode of dress, but he idepricated the going in wholesale for European dress. His Highness concluded with thanking the Pathare Prabhu community for the honour they had done him there that evening.

A vote of thanks to His Highness terminated the proceedings.

THE GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the five Mills, of which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company are the agents, was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Company, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

THE EMPRESS MILLS.

The audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to the 31st December 1909 showed a profit of Rs. 28,351-6-7. The past year opened with bright prospects, but unfortunately, unseasonable weather greatly reduced the cotton crop with the result that many Mills were forced to go on short time, and some to close altogether. The first half of the year the Mills worked at a profit but the last four months working (September to December) absorbed most of it. The price of cotton ruling at present was too high to permit of profitable working, so another attempt was being made to try and get Bombay Mills to adopt short time.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS.

The annual report of this Company showed a profit of Rs. 1,824, but in view of the present unsatisfactory state of the industry, the directors did not think it advisable to pay a dividend.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS.

This Company has made a profit of Rs. 14,384 and the report showed that the period under review has proved a most disappointing one.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS.

The annual report of this Company showed a profit of Rs. 16,558. A dividend of six per cent. was declared, which would absorb Rs. 44,775, to meet which it would be necessary to withdraw from the Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 31,964-7-4.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS.

This Mill showed a profit of Rs. 13,814.

The reports of all the mills were adopted and resolutions confirming the appointment of directors and auditors were carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROAD PAVING IN CALCUTTA.

A New Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to give a trial to lithofalt paving of one thousand square yards of road as asphalt material did not yield satisfactory results for road work under the climatic conditions of Calcutta. It is said the new paving will suit the rigorous and varying climate conditions of India and the cost will amount to Rs.10 per square yard.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

It was a most excellent run that the Bombay hounds put up yesterday morning and there has hardly been one like it before this season when one could watch them so easily throughout at their work, such a good line did their quarry take. There was quite a good sized field and those members who had come out overnight from Bombay must have been very pleased at the way they were rewarded.

It was shortly after half past six when hounds moved off from the pretty hill-side meet at Unuckla, but it was not until the Bomanwadi valley had been crossed and the pipe line reached that they owned to the presence of a jackal. This customer was viewed away towards the Andheri road and hounds were quickly away after him over the paddy fields. Nearing the road it was a question of whether he had been headed off by some pedestrians, but fortunately he was able to make the crossing as hounds clearly shewed in the way they bolted over on to the bunded country the other side. Working a little left-handed the jackal took a perfect line up the Grange bunds, giving the field a most exhilarating gallop over this fine stretch of country; and almost as if he had chosen the best way up into the Sunday hill neighbourhood, so this accommodating jackal piloted the field into the Goregaum grass lands. Hounds now appeared to be very not on the heels of their adversary and the pace increased very considerably down this magnificent stretch of galloping country. Away in the distance could be seen a party of natives making their way up a cart-track straight towards hounds and it was obvious that they must have headed the fugitive. It was therefore disappointing to the field when the pack by swinging right-handed up the Marole caves hill shewed that this had been the case. But the disappointment only lasted a few minutes, as the jackal keeping on along the hill for a short distance, turned off it and regained his old line. Hounds were here doing all they knew and the pace was just about as fast as they could go along the grass. The jackal could not possibly hold his own in the open at this rate and, as could only be expected, turned right-handed into the jungle on the crest of the hill to gain some respite. But the pack never hesitated and in a moment had rattled him down to the bottom of the hill into the Marole valley. Here he was faced with the open country ahead of him and made a bolt back left-handed as if to get back to his original line in the Goregaum country. He however, perhaps fortunately met one of the field who was descending by what is often known as the Gap of Dunloe and had to make a dash anywhere out of the way as hounds were within fifty yards of him with only some bushes to hide him from view. His shoes to get away at the foot of the hill in the direction of the Marole caves and for a few hundred yards he kept on along the bottom of the slope. And then this fine specimen did a most unexpected thing in cutting round quickly into the paddy fields and bolting back across to the well-known quarry on the Marole cart road. Hounds quickly detected the manœuvre however and the about half a dozen followers who were still left in this grand chase were given a perfect little burst over this good going. The pack came on to the road a short distance before the quarry and simply flew along this highway; but on reaching this rocky hollow they were at fault and it was a moment or two before they picked up the line on the Venar side of the road. Then came yet another stretch of delightful going as hounds crossed the rising ground to the right and bending left handed over the grass swept over the little valley to the hill over which the pipe runs. It was a sharp little climb up the hill and the fugitive kept along the pipe line. Descending into the country the other side, however, the jackal ran right out of scent, and well he deserved to save his brush after his splendid performance. As for the hounds they could not be blamed for missing the line as the side of the hill was exposed to a keen dry wind. That they were very exhausted from their exertions was very evident and it must have been a keen disappointment for them to miss their reward.

The run had lasted over half an hour, but what a perfect half hour for the little band of followers who had been with hounds throughout, for the pace had been of the best from the start and and the field must have tailed out considerably, judging from the way eager sportsmen kept coming over the hill for quite a considerable time after further hope of hunting had been given up.

It is sincerely hoped that hounds are none the worse for their punishing work in the last two outings. They will meet to-morrow at Wakola Barracks and it is notified that the early morning train from Bombay will leave Colaba 15 minutes earlier than usual so as to permit Bombay members to arrive at the meet in time as the Master intends to make an early start on account of the warmer weather.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—A New Arab Selling Plate, Distance 5 furlongs, 2-50 p.m.

2nd ,, The Arab Pony Nursery Plate, (Divided), Distance 5 furlongs, 3-20 p.m.

3rd ,, The Arab Pony Nursery Plate, (Divided), Distance 5 furlongs, 3-50 p.m.

4th ,, The Spring Plate, Distance about 1 1-4 mile, 4-15 p.m.

5th ,, The Lanowli Plate, Distance about 1 mile, 4-45 p.m.

6th ,, The Jackal Club Plate, Distance about 1 mile, 5-10 p.m.

7th ,, The Geregaon Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 5-40 p.m.

8th ,, A Consolation Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 6-5 p.m.

9th ,, The Arab Pony Nursery Plate, (Divided), Distance 5 furlongs, 6-30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their String Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	...	...	2-20 p.m.
Church Gate	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Grant Road	...	...	will not stop.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi		...	2-35 p.m.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Sixth Day.

The following races will sail to-day:—

LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Major Muter R E
Eileen IV	7 51	J F Watson

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy S—S Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel—S—S Karanja Buoy P—N Karanja Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance—16·90 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	18 22	Officers Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	19 20	Col. H. Mead.
Peewit	28 2	Duncan Fraser.
Isca	Scr.	Edgar Faulkner.
Lylie	11 36	R G Monteath.

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—Mark Buoy S—Committee Vessel S—North Karanja Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 11·55 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	2 52	B. Thomas.
Mandi	3 9	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	4 18	Newman Taylor.
Clatha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	8 36	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	6 27	R. Walker.
Stara	11 28	H. B. Kent.
Marie Louise ...	12 11	E. Maclver.
Weewin	2 52	Mudge and Hopcraft
Anna	Scr	Officers H M Mint.

Course—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy P—P&O B Buoy S—Tucker Beacon F—P&O B Buoy F—Committee Vessel. Distance 8·60 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Marriott Cup.

In the final round of the Marriott Cup competition at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday, Captain T. C. Lucas, the winner last year, beat F. R. R. Brooke by 7—5 and 6—3: Captain Lucas was playing a very strong game, his placing was excellent and he gradually wore down his opponent although the latter played very steadily throughout. In the first set Brooke led 5—4 and looked like winning, but Lucas managed to make the score 5 all and won the next two games. The second set was very even up to 3 games all, but Brooke then appeared to be getting tired, as he was having much more running about than Lucas and the last three games went fairly easily to Lucas.

The following match will be played on Monday March 14th:—1st Round of the Western India Championship Doubles.—Captain G. Lucas and Captain T. C. Lucas vs. A. L. Glendening and R. D. England.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The Point-to-Point Races, will be held on Monday, 21st March:—

Event No. I.—The Bombay Hunt Cup—A Point-to-Point Race—About 4 miles Catch weights over:—English and Colonials 12st 7lbs Arabs and Country breds, 11st 7lbs Owners up Prize—The Boulton Trophy and a Cup. The James Graham Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in, who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a horse which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three such competitors.

Event No. II—The Bombay Pony Hunt Cup—A Point-to Point Race—About 4 miles Catch weights over—English and Colonials, 14 1, 12st Arabs and Country-breds, 14 1. 11st Ponies 13 3 and under allowed 7lbs Owners up Prize—The Townsend Trophy and a Cup. The Bennigton Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in, who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a Pony which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three such competitors.

Event No. III—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses and Ponies—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over:—English and Colonial Horses 12st 7lbs. Arab and Country-bred Horses 11st 7lbs. English and Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under, 12st. Arab and Country-bred Ponies 14-1 and under 11st. Allowance of 7lbs for Ponies 13-3 and under. Penalty of 7lbs for Horses and Ponies not ridden by their owners, Prizes, a Cup for the first Horse and a cup for the first Pony, provided there are at least three competitors for each prize.

Event No IV—Jumping Competition for Horses.

Event No V—Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-1 and under.

Entries close Wednesday, March 16th, and must be accompanied by Entrance Fees.

ALLAHABAD SCHOOL OF LAW.

New Principal to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

The question of the appointment of a whole time Principal for the University School of Law has been claiming attention of the Senate from time to time for the last year and a half. Again the question came up on the agends in the last meeting of that body. But the Senate, it is understood, could not come to a final decision on the matter as no more than one application for the post was forthcoming. It is reported that the question has been shelved and left to the decision of Mr. Justice Richards, Vice-Chancellor of the University on his undertaking to find out a suitable man by a tour of inspection at different University centres in England when he proceeds home on long leave towards the end of next month.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 25th Feb. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 25th Feb. 1910.	For week ending 26th Feb. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 28th Feb. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	28	1,055	28	1,046
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	1,052	23	1,037
Vessels transported	19	742	18	734
Vessels attended to	...	50	2	78
Vessels warped	1	30	...	17

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C A Lane, I A, B
Mr W E James, B
Mr W H O'brien, B
Mr R Kirkby, B
Mr B T Wickham, B
Mr W W Phillips, M Cov
Rev E O Jervis, M
Col A Hamilton, 25 Punj
Lieut-Col H F Walters, 124 Bel Inf
Major R G Bagley, 3 Brah
Major W H Brown, 103 L Inf
Capt C A Elliott, B E
Capt H Falk, I M S
Capt V E Gwyer, 10 Jats

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E A Lawton, B
Lieut H Digby-Beste, R I M
Capt F Skipwith, 2-5 G R
Capt C L D H Whitaker 18 Inf
Capt G P Sanders, 2-5 G R
Capt W Buel, S T C
Capt H B Drake, I M S
Lieut L C Trelawny, 69 Punj
Lieut S E L Baddeley, 19 Lrs
Lieut W H A Lloyd, 122 Raj
Lieut R M Jacob, 130 Bel
Miss M R Trumao, Q A M N S I

Mr W P White, B
Assistant Engineer A H Wayman, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F D S Fayrer, I M S, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J E Houldey, B Cov, 5 days
Mr H E G Penny, B, 6 mo M C
Major W H Ogilvie, I M S 3 days
Capt H B A Hunt, 26 Punj, 6 mo
Lieut C D Noyes, 2 Raj, 6 mo M C
Lieut J W Fidd s, 93 Burma Inf, till June 9, 1910, on M C
Lieut A W Morton, S T C, 6 mo M C

It has just transpired that Hon'ble Pandit Sunder Lal will not be in a position to accept the Presidentship of the Nagar Conference which is to be held this year at Ajmere during the ensuing Holi festival as he is expected to join the fourth Provincial Conference, which comes off about the same time at Benares.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb 19.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut E F Watson to be sub-lieutenant Feb 18.

War Office, Feb 22.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Col and Honorary Major-Gen W de W R Thackwell C B, to be colonel, vice Honorary Lieut Gen L Farrington, deceased Feb 3.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt P Allen, the Northamptonshire Regt, to be attached to the General Staff graded brigade major, vice Capt J W Sandilands, D S O, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Feb 14.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut N K Worthington to be lieutenant, vice S R A Hankey, promoted Jan 26.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Second Lieut R A Bagnell to be lieutenant, vice O E W Greaves, resigned Feb 9.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Lieut D K L Lucas-Tooth to be captain, vice F W L S H Cavendish, seconded Jan 22.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut N Neill to be adjutant, vice Capt O R McClur Feb 29.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Lieut J Harvey to be captain, vice the Hon L J P Butler, seconded Jan 22.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt—Second Lieut A B P Pereira to be lieutenant, vice W N Nicholson, seconded Jan 22.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Lieut O. C. Mordaunt to be captain, vice R A M Currie, seconded Jan 22.

The Royal Irish Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A H Hall, vice W Meller, seconded Jan 22; F O Boven, vice H Anderson, retired Jan 26 S C J Biss, from the Lancashire Fusiliers vice F O Bowen, seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf Feb 23. Second Lieut F Hoey to be lieutenant, vice A H Hall, promoted Jan 24.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Supernumerary Lieu B M Hynes is retored to the Establishment, vice R C Westall, seconded Feb 1.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Capt T C Hincks retires on retired pay Feb 23.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Lieut E E Murray to be captain, vice S R M English, seconded Jan 9.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. Alan K. Hargreaves to be captain, vice J. B. Jenkinson, seconded Jan. 22. Second Lieut. P. A. Kennedy to be lieutenant, vice R. H. Leeke, seconded Dec. 30.

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieut. N. L. Craig to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan. 27.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants Feb. 23.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—J. G. A. Butler, in succession to Lieut. W. G. M., Earl of Gifford, resigned.

2nd Life Guards—A. H. M. Sinclair, in succession to Lieut. T. C. Gurney, seconded.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—N. McL. More, vice H. J. D. Astley, resigned.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—The Hon. A. A. L. Melville, in succession to Lieut. P. R. Laurie, appointed adjutant.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—F. E. Levits, vice A. W. B. Foote, resigned; R. Austin, in succession to Lieut. A. D. Bell, appointed adjutant.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—J A B Pooll, in succession to Lieut. C J A Mabberly, resigned.

6the Inniskilling Dragoons—N F Barton, on augmentation.

7th King's Royal Irish Hussars—C H Woosnam, vice E L Spiers, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health; J C Leech, on augmentation.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—V A P Stokes, vice G Alexander, resigned; W M Armstrong, vice R G P Borthwick, transferred to the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—E Ramsden, in succession to Lieut. H C Maydon promoted; J H Leeche, in succession to Lieut. V L C Manning resigned.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—A J Denroche-Smith, in succession to Lieut. A S Wills, promoted.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The Hon. A G S Douglas-Penant, vice St J V C Talbot, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health; E Gilbey, in succession to Lieut. A de P Kingsmill; resigned

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 12th March, 1910.

THE EXPANSION OF RUBBER.

IT is but natural that the market for rubber should be elastic, and expand to the utmost extent of its powers, in order to accommodate all those persons who want a share in the wealth that rubber companies make and divide. The enormous expansion of the motor trade, to take only one of the directions in which rubber is utilised, will for years account for the application of an ever increasing number of tons of the material. In response to the demand and the consequent rise in price of rubber—in three years it has jumped from five shillings a pound to over eight—companies have been formed, either to exploit old plantations or start new ones, until every day now sees a new and elaborately named venture advertised as a registered vehicle for skimming the cream of the rubber department of the Stock Exchange. An article on "Supplies of Rubber" in the *Times*, whose advertising columns have for a year past borne testimony to the feverish haste with which speculators buy properties wherever rubber can grow, and form companies to farm them and their profits, gives much useful information and some estimate of the future of rubber up to 1914. This estimate, though really moderate, when we remember the prospects held out by every individual rubber concern that enters the arena of the Stock Market, is simply amazing in the increase it promises. The boom in rubber, which has been described as a "remarkable phenomenon" is no longer stationary, nor is its flow slow and steady. It moves with a rush and an impulse that gathers speed and inspired such confidence in those who watch it, that they insist upon being carried away on the flood. The few companies that were formed in the first half of 1909 did so well that the new year has seen no fewer than 122 fresh rubber ventures duly registered into which a gross capital of £12,055,000 has been confidently put, and we are only at the end of the second month of 1910. How many more will come into being before Christmas the wildest india-rubber planter would hardly attempt to guess.

Of warnings there have been enough and to spare. The still, small voices have been advising, but after a while many of them have been timidly raised in demands for shares in the very companies they shied away from before, and the nice little dividends coming in have helped considerably in converting their fears into gay and bouncing hopes. The great text of the solidity of the rubber boom is that of the relation of supply and demand. At first sight, reading the prospectus of a new company and regarding it as a sample of others, it seems impossible that the multitude of trees that contribute in ever increasing ratio their share of rubber to the market, should not supply far more than could be required in centuries of use. But the writer in the *Times* has computed in cold blood the output of all the acres under rubber and calculated the producing age of the newly planted areas, until he arrives at an estimate that, giving 100lbs. of rubber to the acre, annually—a most moderate output—shows a production of about 10,000 tons in 1912 for the Malay States, Ceylon, India, the Dutch East Indies, Africa and South America. By 1914 this will have expanded to 21,000 tons. This is then compared with the actual amount got from Para in 1899-1900, i. e. 26,693 tons, which in 1904 rose to 33,000 and in 1908-09 to 38,150 tons. In that year the worlds' rubber production was 70,000 tons, Brazil's share being 40,000. This amount Brazil is not expected to increase much by 1914, why is not stated. There seems no reason to suppose that the plantation companies, now hard at work producing rubber and planting young trees, should not find a ready market for an increased output of at least 21,000 tons, which would be their estimated share in the 93,300 tons the world's rubber is expected to reach by 1914. As the temperate expert has calculated on a modest crop per acre for the plantations, so he leaves out of account the possibility of the stimulus to production in other directions, Brazil for instance, that may result from a continuance of the high prices now ruling. The rapid development of the motor industry is the great "piece de resistance" of the rubber trade, and as long as every species of motor not only rolls on four broad tires, but carries a fifth and even a sixth rubber-clad wheel for its coach, there will be a demand for tons of latex of the very best description. Last year's supplies were 20 per cent. short of the requirements of such traffic and of electrical industries; these last are every year demanding larger quantities of rubber. Ingenious manufacturers have discovered methods by which old rubber can be "reclaimed" and made almost as good as new, and some observers say that as much of this remanufactured stuff now comes to market as of the new, *i. e.*, 70,000 tons.

The main factor in the stability of the new rubber market would necessarily be whether the cost of its production could be profitably kept below that of reclamation of the old article. It has already been satisfactorily proved that plantation rubber can be produced more cheaply than the wild variety can be gathered and yet sell at a higher price in the London Market. There is still another danger, to which attention has been drawn from time to time, but that so far has not materialised, the invention of a synthetic substitute for rubber. That scientists are at work on such a commodity is known, but whether and when it can face the situation and bear the trials to which natural rubber is subject, has not yet been ascertained. It took the inventor of the process by which synthetic indigo drove the natural plant out of the dye-market, twenty years to perfect his system, but he succeeded. We must only hope that rubber will defy the chemistry that strives to imitate it and that its cultivation will continue to spell prosperity not only on the adventurous Stock Exchange but for every one who has to do with the planting, gathering and manufacture of this expander of trade, this facilitator of traffic and useful non-conductor of the dangers of electricity. Could rubber flourish in the soil and climate of Great Britain, there might be some chance of this generation seeing the initiation on a respectable scale of that fine Afforestation scheme which was proposed last year as one of the measures to reduce unemployment, take people back to the land and add untold wealth to the resources of the country. Meanwhile British capital is planting rubber all over the Malay Peninsula, India, Ceylon, Honduras and everywhere in tropical areas that this South American tree will grow, in the hope of a speedy return of profit which it is earnestly to be desired may not fail to come.

AN IRON-ORE TRUST.

SEVERAL Continental papers have been giving prominence to a plan for forming a huge iron—ore trust affecting Swedish, French, Spanish and Moroccan deposits and some of them have displayed not a little apprehension as to the effect which would result on the iron and steel trades. There are no very great difficulties in the way of carrying through the scheme since the countries chiefly concerned have fairly equal positions as far as production goes, for the deposits in Morocco are expected to make that country hold a similar position to that at present held by Spain. Thus there is little likelihood of any dissention arising out of demands by any one country for special treatment. This refers both to quantity and quality for an understanding between the phosphorus iron-ore mines in Sweden and France and the less phosphorus iron-ore deposits of Morocco and Spain could no doubt be arrived at; besides, a mixture of these two kinds of ore is being used in several places. More trouble may arise from the different conditions of production in the different countries, which vary greatly as to cost of labour, methods of working, transport, &c., and it will be no easy task to bring about that uniformity which in such matters must be deemed essential. The position of the Governments of the respective countries towards this industry, likewise, differs in several directions. In Spain the aim is to export as much ore as possible, because it is a welcome source of revenue to the Exchequer, whilst in Sweden the Government is desirous of keeping the exports within bounds, with the view of handling as much of the ore as possible within the country. Also there is the point to be considered that many of the users of ore in the iron-ore importing countries are financially interested in the mines. German works' especially have much money invested in French and Spanish mines and Swedish mines are the only ones which are free from this influence. In works owned mines the only idea is cheapness so that the profit shall be made by the works themselves whereas in the Swedish mines the aim is good prices. As far as these mines are concerned, the aiming at high market prices is natural enough, but of no avail as long as they do not work in harmony with the mines in the other countries, and even if the Swedish iron-ore is in best demand, Sweden is not likely to attempt the forcing of higher market prices, as such an attempt, even if successful at the outset, easily might, in the long run, jeopardise the export of Swedish iron-ore. *Engineering* is a paper very well informed on its particular subject and it looks at the matter in the frankest way. The possibility of forming an international iron-ore trust is being seriously discussed, it says, and even if the chances for the moment are hardly in favour of the consummation of such a plan, its realisation is not unlikely to be attempted sooner or later.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

ALTHOUGH there are still improvements in nearly all departments the Manchester ship Canal has not made such good progress in the past year as had been hoped. Various increases are recorded, but the slackness of trade in Lancashire has necessarily affected both imports and exports on the Canal. But the position is distinctly hopeful. Mr. Bythell, the Chairman, summed up the prospects of the Canal as depending on local patriotism. With little prospect of an improvement in the textile trade and the annual fear of a short crop and recurrence of the present position, every effort has been made to make the Canal attractive to other industries. And to some considerable extent this policy has met with success. Salt works, an oil-crushing mill, if not two, and several other industries have found the Canal suitable to their work and have taken up and for building purposes. Nothing succeeds like success and when these concerns are working they will have considerable effect in inducing other builders to make their headquarters on the Canal which can justly claim to have accomplished a marvellous work in giving facilities cheaper than Liverpool. This especially affects the cotton trade which works under such conditions that there can be no hope of profit except by exercising the most rigid economy and the value of the cheaper rents has become more and more known. Dividends may not be expected for a long time, but the steady progress which has been made justifies the original anticipations of the promoters.

LINKING UP THE EMPIRE.

AN important development which brings as a step nearer a complete system of communication between His Majesty's various over-seas dominions is announced in this mail. Canada has for some time shown considerable anxiety to closen her commercial relations with Australia, and it is now projected that subsidised steamship services shall run regularly from both sea-boards. The Australian service to Vancouver in British Columbia, which is almost solely occupied with Canadian trade is an old standing service, but the Dominion Government is negotiating for a re-arrangement of subsidies with the object of securing an improved service. The new development is the intended establishment of a regular service from the Canadian ports on the Atlantic side. No details are available as arrangements are yet by no means complete, but the Government has sanctioned a substantial subsidy. All Australian traffic from this side of Canada goes at present through New York, but Canadians feel that they may as well benefit by the reduction of freight which the new line will effect and further this step is but a continuation of the Dominion's policy of doing everything in her power to link up the trade of the scattered portions of the Empire. These increased facilities, which Canada has generously provided may too have another effect. There is an outstanding offer from Canada to Australia for Inter-Colonial preference and Australia may now be inclined to look more favourably on the proposal.

WE regret to announce the death of Col. T. S. Weir, I. M. S., (Retired) which occurred at his residence at Kane Road, Bandora Hill yesterday afternoon. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

THE Commander-in-Chief is about to pay a short visit to Darjeeling.

THE Viceroy and Lady Minto attended a Garden Party at Belvedere yesterday evening

THE Amir of Afghanistan has purchased a lioness from the Calcutta Zoo. The animal has reached Peshawar and is now on its way to Kabul.

NEWS received from Basta states that the aborigines have dispersed and the rising is now over. Jagdalpur is now garrisoned only by police as the troops are not required.

UNDER instructions from the Governor General in Council the Cochin Durbar has prohibited the bringing by sea or land into Cochin State the newspaper called "Satsang" printed and published at Goa.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Charles Frank Heston, elder son of the Charles Priday, of Malvern House, Wotton, Gloucester, and Edith Bromley, youngest daughter of Mr. William Booth, M.A., Sc. D., Indian Educational Service (retired,) St. Aubins, Gloucester.

THERE was held an annual meeting of the Syndicate of the Allahabad University yesterday. Among other matters of general interest which came off for decision the appointment of a whole time Registrar was one. The University has been without a permanent incumbent for over a year or so.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1908, Rs. 15,78,07,000; February 1909, Rs. 12,74,72,000; February 1910, Rs. 15,63,96,000.

COMMANDER Thomas George Rocastle Finny, of the Royal Indian Marine, died suddenly at St. Leonard's-on-Sea on Sunday, February 20. Commander Finny was born in Cork on October 27, 1851. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Henry Cotter Finny, of St. John's Church, Cork, and grandson of Mr. William Finny, Commissary-General for Ireland. He served as a cadet in the *Conway* and as Commander in the White Star and P. and O. lines. In 1878 he joined the Royal Indian Marine, and as commander of the *Czarevitch* served in the Suakim campaign in 1885 receiving the Egyptian medal, the Suakim clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star. He was port officer at Basine, Burma, in 1887, at Akyab in 1888, at Bombay from 1896 to 1899, and at Madras from 1899 to 1903. He brought the Shazadah to England in the *Clive* in 1895, and he retired in 1904.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

THE hope of the friends of His Majesty's Government that all the difficulties confronting them would disappear on the opening day of the first and in all probability only Session of King Edward's third Parliament have not been realised. In fact, the position of the Cabinet has distinctly worsened since Monday, and even the most sanguine of Liberals do not anticipate that the next General Election can be more distant than June or July. The only thing in favour of the Government or almost the only thing is that none of the four parties, into which the House of Commons is divided, really wants a contest at present. All alike are out of funds; but this is an obstacle less embarrassing to the Conservatives than to the other three groups. And, moreover, after the division on the Tariff Reform amendment, the rich men who are behind that movement are not likely to refuse to open their purses if the leaders of the Conservative party make an immediate appeal to them. I may be wrong, but in the present circumstances there is, I imagine, little doubt that if a dissolution were to take place to-morrow, the Conservatives would come back with a majority large enough to enable them to take office. The only people so far as I can gather who would welcome an early appeal to the electorate are the unsuccessful candidates at the late election and really one cannot help feeling sympathy for some of them, especially poor Sir Henry Norman. He was, why I could never make out, belauded as a second Garnot, an English organizer of victory. As chief wire puller of the Budget League he was supposed to have prepared the way for the anticipated sweeping victories throughout the Kingdom and as a reward for these services a new office in the Government was expressly created for him. The sweeping victories have not come off, Sir Henry Norman having lost his own seat, and another now fills his post in the Government. Such is fate! As to Mr. Asquith nobody could have seen him in the House of Commons on Monday after the contents of the King's speech had been made known without feeling real pity for him. In the last Parliament he was absolute master of the Liberal legions. In the present Parliament he is head of a diminished army, a portion of whom are on the verge of mutiny and is without the power of enforcing the discipline which is at all times necessary, and especially so in conditions like those now existing. One of the rumours current and one which obtains a good deal of credence in well-informed quarters is to the effect that although Mr. Asquith did not himself ask his Majesty to consent to the desired guarantees, he approached the King through Lord Morley. Whether this be so or not we cannot help feeling sympathy with the views expressed by Sir Albert Spicer, Mr. Hemmerde and others that they have been placed on a humiliation position in face of their constituents and that the wrong impression they and everyone else formed as to the Albert Hall pledge ought to have been removed earlier.

INDIA AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Not so very long ago it was quite exceptional for India to be mentioned in a Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament, and we all know how this neglect was resented by those who have the interests of our Eastern Empire at heart. In the gracious message read by the King on Monday, though it is the shortest document of the King on record, India has a paragraph all to herself. It reads as follows:—"In comformity to the important measure of last year for extending the functions of the Legislative Councils in India and increasing the number of their Members, those bodies have been elected, and have met. They have entered, with good promise, upon the enlarged duties and responsibilities entrusted to them." But as a set-off to this recognition of India's importance as a portion of the Empire, I regret to have to point two instances of the want of familiarity with Indian affairs that even our foremost statesmen still exhibit. For example, Mr. Balfour in his comments on the King's speech, showed that he is under the impression that all the persons arrested under the 1818 Regulation were incarcerated beyond the shores of India. "I am not," he observed, "in a position to judge whether the agitators whom Lord Morley and the Government have thought it necessary to deport may with advantage *come back to India* or not." He, of course, went wrong by his acceptance of the word "deport" in its literal meaning, but he ought to have known the facts better. Then, Lord Crewe in the other House said in reference to the new Press Law:—"The heads of that Act were submitted by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State and were approved by him. The full text of the Act will in a few days from now reach this country and will be examined by the Secretary of State in Council, and after it has received any amendment he may consider necessary will come into operation. The above remarks were reported in the papers on Tuesday. In the very next issue of the same journal was a telegram from India reporting the proceedings against the *Swarajya* and adding:—"This was the first order under the Press Act." Both the mover (Lord Farrer) and seconder (Lords Saye and Sele) of the address in the Lords met and made colourless allusion to the Indian portion of the King's speech, but Lord Lansdowne's references to the subject cannot be called perfunctory. In the course of his remarks he quoted what Lord Minto said at the inaugural meeting of the reconstituted Legislative Council in Calcutta with reference to the anarchical movements. "Those," said Lord Lansdowne, "are very grave and very disquieting words." He went on to say:—"I think we may regard them as affording ample justification for those repressive measures to which Lord Minto refers, and in particular for the recently introduced measure for restraining the licence of the Indian Press—a measure which I venture to say has not been resorted to a moment too soon. (Cheers.) There can be no doubt as to the part which the Indian Press has played in the propagation of these anarchical and seditious doctrines; there can be no doubt as to the entire inadequacy of the law as it stood to deal with such offences; and I think I may say there is no doubt that the Act does not err upon the side of severity." With regard to the release of the deportees Lord Lansdowne practically confined himself to an expression of surprise at that act. Mr. Balfour devoted more attention to this point. After some judicious references to the new Councils and an announcement of his disinclination to be controversial in regard to Indian affairs, he said:—"There is, however, one question which I think I must ask the Government, reluctant though I am to bring Indian affairs into anything which may look like a controversial position. I should like the Prime Minister to explain exactly what has occurred in regard to annulling the sentence of deportation which appears to have formally accompanied the opening of the first Council. I am not in a position to judge whether the agitators whom Lord Morley and the Government have thought it necessary to deport may with advantage come back to India or not. That is a very difficult and delicate matter of administration upon which it would be folly for me to pronounce an opinion; but I am disquieted, I frankly admit, by the method which has been chosen for reversing the sentence, supposing that reversal was in itself desirable. We are quite familiar with the Oriental practice of celebrating any great occasion which gives satisfaction to the community by the release of prisoners, and this seems an analogous procedure. But that is an Oriental practice, and surely it can only have a justification in certain conditions. I can quite understand that an Eastern tyrant should think that he was doing a kindness to the community over which he ruled with absolute power by releasing prisoners, because too often those prisoners were put in prison, not in the interests of the community, not in order to serve any great public ends, but as the victims of a tyrant who owed account to no man—victims of jealousy or of greed. To release such men is a benefit; but we pride ourselves, and surely we pride ourselves rightly on governing our great Eastern dependency by methods which are not Oriental; and if, as I hope and firmly believe, the Government were justified in deporting these agitators, why did they announce prior to the sentences having expired, as if it were a favour to the community with all the appearance or in a manner which suggested, at all events, that it was a favour to the public, that they should be allowed to come back? If (he proceeded) reported they were right, if their deportation were necessary, it is still less defensible that they should come back at all. If it has ceased to be necessary, you should not have associated the termination of their sentence with an event with which it has no logical connexion whatever. (Hear, hear.) It seems inevitably to suggest to the Oriental mind an altogether false idea of the grounds of deportation. They were deported, if rightly in the interests of the Oriental community. Annul your sentence if you like, but take care that it is made clear to every man that it is annulled, not to please this or that section of public opinion, not to make a splash, not to look as if we were doing a favour, but that each case is being considered on its merits before the victim of the sentence is allowed to come back to the place where hitherto, as we believe, he has abused the liberty which is given to citizens of the Empire." The Prime Minister, in dealing with Mr. Balfour's criticism on this point, said:—"I do not think it is accurate to speak of deportation as a sentence, because deportation involves no specific charge, no detailed evidence, and no judicial inquiry; therefore it is not right to speak of the release of these prisoners as the annulment of a sentence. I know this is a proceeding which every civilized Government resorts to with the greatest reluctance and only in cases of proved necessity. It is the first duty of every Government to prove that that necessity has ceased to exist before giving the persons deported the ordinary rights and privileges of citizens. With regard to these people the Government of India have always regarded resort to the Regulation of 1818 under which the deportations took place as an emergency, but the circumstances under which these deportations took place have passed, and they have had a salutary effect. I may say that it is the deliberate opinion, both of Lord Minto and his Council and the Secretary of State at Home, that there would be no justification on political or social grounds for any longer deferring the release of those men. I trust what I have said will be accepted as a satisfactory statement by the House." The only other set speech in the House of Commons on Monday after the Premier spoke was that of Mr. Redmond and he, of course, was pre-occupied with his little differences with the Government *re* the hereditary Chamber. On Tuesday, Mr. Rees gently alluded the Labour leader, Mr. Barnes, for some unreported reflections, "pro-consuls" who come home with bad livers and bad hearts having done bad business in a bad way in a bad climate." That is Mr. Rees's interpretation of Mr. Barnes's unappreciative words made apparently in connection with his attack upon the hated Lord Milner. The hon. member for the Montgomery Burghs also commented upon recent doings in India, but without saying anything startlingly new or original. More interesting was the encounter yesterday in the Tariff Reform debate between Mr. Lloyd, one of the new Conservative members and the doughty Lancastrian Labour member, Mr. Shackleton. Mr. Lloyd whose first effort was not the least effective of the many excellent maiden speeches that have already been delivered, informed the House that up to a few months ago he was entirely unattached as a politician, but "after the experience he had gained as a Special Commissioner appointed by the Liberal Government to inquire into trade matters in the East, he joined the Unionist Party, because that party was dealing with trade issues in the best and boldest way." One of Mr. Lloyd's hits from his point of view was that for the last 50 years Manchester Cobdenites had not allowed India to profit by Cobdenite principles. Mr. Shackleton, speaking later in the debate, denied that the Imperial Government or the Lancashire Cotton Trade had ever interfered to prevent India having access to the cheapest markets. Mr. Lloyd interrupting said:—"It is perfectly true to say Manchester traders have not allowed the Indians to buy in the cheapest markets. The Manchester school clamoured for the imposition of an excise duty in India so that Manchester could compete on equal terms with Indian manufacturers in the Indian market." Mr. Shackleton's answer to this excited the Opposition to great merriment. The object of asking for an equivalent excise duty was, Mr. Shackleton gravely said, "to secure to the Hindu wearer the prices Lancashire producers had and protect him against fictitious prices that might be charged by the India merchant." It was the duty of the House of Commons not to allow the poor people of India to be made tools in the hands of the governing classes there. Finally, he declared the Labour view was to benefit India, not the manufacturers, the Lancashire manufacturers presumably Now, you know the truth.

(Concluded on page 8.)

IT has been notified that the Amir will hold a durbar at Jellalabad on Nauroz the beginning of the Mahomedan new year and that he will thereafter return to Kabul.

THE marriage arranged between Major Francis Beville Prideaux, Indian Political Department, eldest surviving son of Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C. S. I., of Ramsgate, and Constance Mary, elder daughter of the late William Clibborn, Esq., of Liverpool, and of Mrs. Clibborn, 54, Loudoun Road, London, N. W., will take place in April.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT PASSED.

Prospects of an Election.

VACILLATION IN FINANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denounced the Government for taking six weeks for a vote on account instead of four or five months. Mr. Lloyd-George said: "The House of Commons must have another opportunity to consider the control of finances. (Cheers). Mr. Austen Chamberlain retorted that evidently the Government anticipated a defeat by the middle of May. (Cheers). The Government's steadfast object had been to leave the utmost financial confusion for their successors. He protested against the shabby game of sacrificing the public interests." (Cheers).

Mr. F. E. Smith moved an adjournment as a protest, but the motion was rejected by 225 to 154.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Vote on Account has passed the House of Commons.

LALER.

The Nationalist and Labour members supported the Government in yesterday's division.

The Liberals are enthusiastic over the Government's masterly strategy which is enthusing the party and staggering the Tories. They glowingly picture the melancholy plight of the latter deprived of supplies, if they take office as they may in the event of the Lords rejecting the veto resolutions and Government resigning. The Conservatives are furious at the scandalous abuse of the Opposition's patriotism in helping to pass supplies. They declare that the tacit truce has ended and there must now be war to the knife.

An urgent Government Whip impresses on the Liberals the necessity of preventing snap divisions.

AMAZING FRAUD IN FRANCE.

Sequel to the Religions Disendowment.

HUGE SUMS EMBEZZELED.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A sensation has been caused in France by the arrest of Duez, the Official Liquidator of the estates of the dissolved Religious Orders, on a charge of embezzlement of sums probably reaching £100,000. Duez asserts that he lost the money in «Bourse speculations The papers publish amazing revelations of fraud in connection with the affair.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Greater Safeguards Required.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Rees asked if the Government would legislate to safeguard the interests of policy holders in Swadeshi Insurance Companies. Mr. Montagu replied: "The Government of India is considering the amending of the law with regard to life insurance and is communicating with Chambers of Commerce and others."

REFORMS IN THE CONGO.

Action by the Belgian King.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The King of the Belgians has granted two million francs for medical work in Congo, especially in connection with sleeping sickness, including the construction of hospitals for Blacks.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Replying to Mr. George White, the Rev. Silvester Horne and Sir Gilbert Parker who urged decisive action to enforce Reforms in the Congo, Sir Edward Gray pointed out that our Treaty responsibilities were shared by other nations. He did not agree that the situation was hopeless. Belgium's new programme was a great advance on the old, but Government would not recognise the annexation till they were able to submit to the House reports from Consuls showing an improvement.

OPIUM IN THE STRAITS.

No Reduction of India's Exports.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Replying to Mr. Theodore Taylor, Colonel Seely stated the position in regard to the opium trade in the Straits and Hongkong. He added, "Both the Home and the Colonial Governments continue to exert energy and vigilance in pursuance of their policy. The Governors will be asked to include in the annual reports an account of the measures taken to regulate and restrict the consumption and their effect."

Mr. Taylor then asked whether in view of great reduction in opium-growing in China the Government would shorten the period for which India would continue to send opium to China.

Mr. Montagu replied: "India's strict fulfilment of the agreement has imposed serious burdens on the Indian Government and Native States, and Government is not disposed to disturb it."

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

Read a Second Time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Ottawa telegrams state that after several weeks' debate, the Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill for building local Canadian Navy. The House rejected by 129 votes to 74 the amendment moved by Sir F. Borden to contributs two "Dreadnoughts" and refer the naval policy to the people.

OIL FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

Storage Space to be Provided.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

It is understood that Government will erect on the marshes of the Medway opposite to Chatham storage accommodation for oil fuel for warship.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO INDIA.

Government Intervention.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The *Times* says that yesterday's sharp rally in the discount rates was chiefly due to the expectation, which was not fulfilled, of big withdrawal of sovereigns for India. It understands that the Indian Government is doing its utmost to check the movement of gold and is even offering Indian banks, currency on the other side at sixteen pence against gold they can get in Egypt and Australia and bring here.

PORT SAID, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. s. s. "Morea" has shipped £60,000 of gold for Bombay.

THE PESHAWAR RELICS OF BUDDHA.

To be Enshrined at Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the question of the disposal of the relics of Gautama Buddha discovered last year near Peshawar. The relics which were discovered in 1898 at Piprawha in Basti District were made over to His Majesty the King of Siam who distributed them to various communities throughout the Buddhist world. It has been considered whether the precedent should be followed, but it was felt that the relics should be preserved intact. It has therefore been decided to entrust the relics to the Buddhists of the Indian Empire to be by them enshrined at Mandalay.

The Viceroy will accordingly present the relics to the deputation of Buddhists from Burma which will wait upon His Excellency on 19th March.

ARMS ON THE FRONTIER.

Effect of the Gulf Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

News from the Frontier states that there has already been a general rise in the price of rifles and ammunition owing to the effects to stop gun-running on the Mekram Coast. Dealers in arms have tried to open up a trade with Bajour and Swat, but the tribesmen do not seem prepared to pay the high prices now demanded. Petitions are said to have been presented to the Amir praying that rifles and cartridges might be issued on payment from the Kabul arsenal, but it is doubtful whether this request will be granted except to a limited extent.

CRIMES ACT.

Power of District Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

To-day Justices Stephen and Carnduff passed orders in the Krishnagar pleader's case who is charged before the District Magistrate of Howrah with political dacoity. Accused moved for bail before the Sessions Judge who issued a rule. The Magistrate refused to send the record holding the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction over cases under the Crimes Act. Their Lordships upheld the Magistrate's views, but observed:—"We regret to notice that whatever the state of the law might have been, the District Magistrate has acted improperly in refusing to send the record to the Sessions Judge."

THE SHINWARI FEUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The feuds between the Shinwaris of the Khyber region and those resident in Afghan territory have now been closed, a truce for a year having been entered into. Cattle raiding is to cease and mutual efforts are to be made to keep the peace. The mullahs are said to have brought about this agreement. In the Afridi country also the mullahs are doing their best to settle the long standing quarrel between Sunnis and Shiahs which has more than once led to serious tribal fighting.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A daring case of a robbery in a running train is reported from Jamalpur, a station on the East Indian Railway. A clerk of Messrs. Amber and Co., when travelling from Jambalpur to Sahebganj fell into conversation with a Beharee by whom he was eventually drugged by means of a "pan" when he became unconscious. The Beharee decamped with Rs. 1,800. No trace of him has yet been found and the man was removed to the Bhagalpur hospital.

INDIA AND THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The following Press Communique is issued:—Information has reached the Government of India that a proclamation has been issued by the Government of the United States admitting the Indian Empire and Aden to the benefit of the minimum tariff under the new Customs Tariff of the States.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

Damages Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Justices Harrington and Woodroffe this morning delivered judgment in the *Englishman* libel suit.

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher who decreed the suit brought by Lala Lajpat Rai against that paper and awarded Lajpat Rai Rs. 15,000 damages and costs. Their Lordships in separate judgments held that the article was libellous but reduced the damages to one thousand and five hundred rupees.

In the concluding portions of his judgment in the *Englishman* case, Justice Harrington said:—"In my view the damage done to the reputation of a person who has taken a prominent part in inflaming the minds of the people against the Government by a libel imputing an offence against the State must be estimated on a far lower basis than that done to the reputation of a person who has not taken up such a position. Had the plaintiff used the influence which he undoubtedly possessed for the purpose of promoting peace and contentment, I should have agreed that he was entitled to very heavy damages for a libel imputing to him an attempt by underhand means to injure that which he professed to support. He thought proper, however, to throw his influence on the side of those whose object was to inflame the minds of the people and is deported for the purpose of preserving the peace of the country. The injury therefore to his reputation by the imputation contained in the defendant's libel is far less than it would have been, had he professed to use his influence for the purpose of allaying rather than promoting discontent. But while, I think, that the damages have been assessed on two high a scale, I do not agree with the appellant that contemptuous or merely nominal damages should be given. The defendants placed on the record a plea for justification. The plea was only withdrawn at the hearing. The circumstances that a defendant had continued to assert truth of that which he is unable to prove has always been regarded as a matter in aggravation of damages. This alone is an answer to the appellant's contention that only nominal damages should be given. I do not think the evidence warrants a finding that the defendants were actuated by personel spite against the plaintiff as an individual; on the contrary I think they desired to express the views of that section of the community which was of opinion that the releases of the plaintiff would be a danger. In support of these views they have published an article marked by vulgarity and bad taste containing libellous statement to the effect that the plaintiff has committed a criminal offance against the State. On the other hand it has been shown that at a time of political unrest the plaintiff was taking a prominent part in a proceeding calculated to influence people against the State and that he was deported shortly after this proceeding. What has been shown would have entitled them to express an opinion that it would be dangerous to release the plaintiff, but though it gives ground for the expression of opinion, it does not justify the misstatement of the fact. But the circumstance that facts have been elicited giving ground for an expression of opinion against the release of the plaintiff ought to have been taken into consideration. In my view under these circumstances the damages to be assessed must be substantial, but not immediate. The amount, therefore, I would award would be the equivalent of £100 of English money or Rs. 1,500. The decree of the Court of first instance must be varied by reducing the damages to Rs. 1,500. With regard to the costs the respondent has been successful on all points save that of the question of damages. That being so in my opinion he should have the costs of the appeal.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE NEW COUNCIL.

Pruning Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

If the questions with numerous sub-sections submitted by Rao Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Iyer had been received in time by the Legislative Secretary the number of interpellations at to-morrow's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council would have been increased from 81 to 95. Formidable as the interpellation list used to be in the old Councils it threatens to grow even more formidable in the enlarged Councils and there is nothing to restrict it except the good sense of the members, says the *Madras Mail*. Interpellations made with discretion may, and often do, serve useful purpose, but an indiscriminate bombardment of Government with questions sometimes at the dictation of the grievance monger with an axe of his own to grind does not serve any good purpose. One Hon'ble Member suggests that all questions should be submitted to a Committee of Hon'ble members who would be at liberty to select for reply by Government only such answers which would serve a useful purpose. Another cynical gentleman suggested the remedy lay not in the hands of the Council but with the newspapers, for if they agreed not to publish interpellations or only brief selections from them there would be less indulgence in the habit of interpellations. The *Madras Mail* thinks a weeding by a small Committee might be an affective method. It would be most unfortunate if somewhat careless an excessive use of a valuable privilege on the part of a few members were to discredit the practice of interpellation.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Time for Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

The Lord Bishop of Madras delivered an excellent address at Saidapet, Mr. Arnold White, the Chief Justice presiding. His Lordship pleaded for religious education since the present system was fundamentally wrong and calculated to shatter the moral equilibrium of the Indians since the Government was pledged to religious neutrality. It was necessary for Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians to take education into their own hands and each in their schools impart a sound religious education. The Chairman agreed with his Lordship about the importance of religious education and hoped that the Bishop's words would give food for reflection to every thoughtful Indian.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Notice has been given by Mr. Subha Rao of a question at the Imperial Legislative Council as to the cost of the annual Simla move and as to whether it is curtailed.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Branded on the Hand with a Hot Nail.

The fifth day of the Nasik murder trial commenced yesterday morning at the Bombay High Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott), Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshiman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balati Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Gangaram Rupchand, the Marwari of Aurangabad, was cross-examined by the first accused.

Were you arrested by the police at Aurangabad?—No.

Then how do you happen to come here?—For Anante.

Continuing, witness said, he purchased a knife, and told the police that he would murder the sixth accused. He learnt at Aurangabad that Anante had murdered Mr. Jackson through some Brahmins. He did not know that Anante had left Aurangabad for Nasik. He did not know Deshpande. Sometimes he used to read the first accused's letters, but he had never seen the manuscript, "Murder for Murder" which was found on Anante. He had seen two pistols in Anante's box which resembled those in Court. He had seen the first accused shoot a wild boar with the pistol. He had seen no letters from any secret society. He had never administered seditious oaths; in fact he always advised people that Swadeshi was dangerous. Anante frequently talked of murder, and the witness gave him a great deal of advice.

Is it not a fact, asked Anante, that when I spoke of Madanlal Dhingra, and asked if such another man could be found, that you branded me in the hand with a hot nail.—Yes, and I also told you to catch hold of a chimney. You held it for ten minutes and then it broke.

The Chief Justice: Why did you do that?—To test his courage.

Continuing, witness said, he thought that Anante would one day do some such deed as that of Dhingra. However, he (witness) had nothing to do with this murder. Had he known of it it would not have taken place.

Replying to Mr. Wadia, he said, that when he advised Anante about the murder, he advised him against it. After Anante's arrest he was not in his usual state of mind for sometime, although he was now.

Did you know what you were saying when you were before the Magistrate?—No. I was intoxicated with tender love for Anante.

Witness now admitted that the stories he had told of having thrown the Ahmedabad bomb and killing Nandilal Banerji were false. He had told them in the hope that he would be hanged before Anante.

If you were told that for killing Mr. Jackson you would be hanged before Anante, would you say you had killed him?—Yes.

To Mr. Baptista witness said one of his false statement to the Magistrate was that he had given a dagger to Anante to go to Bombay to kill Justice Davar.

His whole story to the Magistrate was based on stories he heard from time to time from the police.

The Advocate-General asked him why he bought the large clasp knife at Nasik, and he explained that it was to mend pencils with, as he intended to draw portraits of all the people there.

The Advocate-General: The blade was six inches long and a wide one at that.

Witness now denied that he bought the knife to murder the accused No. 6, Ganesh Vaidya, or that he had ever told the police so.

Utamchand Rupchand, a brother of the last witness, was examined by the Advocate-General, and said he knew Anante and Dattu, the seventh accused; he used often to see them going to school together at Aurangabad. He was called to describe the receipt of the telegram summoning Anante to Barsi Road on the pretext that his brother was ill. After the murder a force of police came to his house where Anante lived and searched the latter's room. They found certain papers which they took away.

Accused No. 1: When the police came to you did they hold out any threats to you?—It is their business to be dumb. (Laughter).

Did the police search you?—Yes.

Did you search the police before they entered my room?—No. But on the second occasion when they came I expressed a desire to search them.

Did the police carry any papers when they entered?—I did not see any.

Why did you not search the police when they first went to my room?—We have a very great respect for the police in the Nizam's dominions.

Replying to Mr. Wadia witness said at Aurangabad the British police wanted him to give evidence about things, of which he knew nothing. Similar things were said to him at Nasik.

Narayandas Rupchand, another brother, was examined by Mr. Lowndes.

Bhagwansing, Ramsing a photographer of Nasik, described how Anante, accompanied by the fifth accused, visited his shop and arranged that two cabinet sized photographs of Anante should be taken. The photos were taken on the following morning.

Balkrishna Ganesh, 63, a resident of Nasik, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said, he had a son named Shankar, who resided at Poona. Shankar's wife was at Nasik in the month of Bhadarwa last. Witness sent her away to Poona on the 22nd September last. The third accused accompanied her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he again saw the third accused after five or six days.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A strange chain of incidents has occurred during the Nasik trial which go to show the great difficulties which confront the police and possibly also the determination for evil of the conspirators. On Monday a Hindu tried to gain admission to the Court on the plea that he was clerk to one of the Counsel engaged. His statement was disproved and he was immediately ejected. A similar plan was adopted on Wednesday but failed. Later in the day the sixth accused obtained permission to leave the dock and was taken under escort to another room. Before he entered it, however, it was discovered that two men were in hiding there. They were promptly taken into custody and searched, but whether anything was found on them is not known. Presumably, however, there was nothing, for they were discharged by Mr. Guider to whom they were taken. One, it appears, was a brother of the first prisoner and the other the man who was turned out of the Court earlier in the day. There can be no doubt that the orders restricting admission to the Court are well advised.

SWADESHI CHAMBER FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

On Monday last at a well-attended meeting of "Swadeshi" dealers, manufacturers and bankers, a Swadeshi Chamber was organised. The requisite funds were subscribed and the sum of money needed for current expenditure was paid on the spot. A provisional committee and office bearers were appointed. It is not to be an Association of any particular branch of Swadeshi trade, but an all-comprehensive organization which is to embrace the entire industrial activities of the Swadeshi movement. When the time for a division of work arrives the Chamber may be split up into different sections concerning themselves with special departments which may be allotted to them.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The local Government having carefully considered Corporal Allen's petition against the sentence of death passed upon him in the Mussoorie murder case have, it is understood, declined to interfere with the sentence of the Court. The prisoner has now, it is believed, appealed to the Viceroy.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association held last evening in the Municipal Council Hall.

Dr. Turner, the Honorary Secretary, submitted the last year's report of the Association which was taken as read. In the report among other things it was stated:

THE REPORT.

It showed that one Lady Health Visitor and two male Health Visitors were maintained during the year on a salary of Rs. 60 and 40 each. They regularly visited the houses of the poor, morning and evening, and taught the occupants how to improve the condition of their rooms by ventilation, whitewashing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in time of sickness, keeping their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advising them on the prevention of diseases and personal hygiene and cleanliness.

The Health Visitors submitted to the Honorary Secretary a weekly report of the work done by them and all the insanitary houses reported by them are brought to the notice of the Deputy Health Officers of the ward and the Executive Engineer who take the necessary action. The Health Visitors have been found to do very useful work and if funds are provided many more can with advantage be employed. I append a statement showing the work done by them. It will appear from this statement that the Health Visiters have made in all 6,524 visits to the different chawls and houses to advise the people in sanitation and hygiene and 1,348 houses have been reported by them to the Health Department for their insanitary condition, 1,510 houses have been reported for limewashing and 1,091 premises for overcrowding. To gain an idea of the results of the work done by the Health Visitors in improving the sanitary condition of the poor people living in large chawls, prizes are offered to the Bhaya or Manager of certain chawls and also to the occupants of the healthier tenements at the end of the year. As a trial several chawls were selected varying from 200 to 500 persons in each. The chawls selected were such about which the Health Department have had to take frequent action and whose sanitary requirements were greatly neglected by the owner, as well as by the tenants. The conditions of competition for the Bhayas were to see by frequent visits as to the cleanliness of rooms, latrines, air and light by means of windows, absence of rags, prevention of overcrowding of rooms, notification of infectious diseases and death and sickness, notification of births and deaths in the chawls, and successful vaccination, absence of complaints of choked drains and wasting of water, limewashing of the rooms once in six months, etc. These chawls were visited by Dr. Turner before and after selection, and he had found that there had been a great improvement.

There can be no two opinions that if the scheme for the sanitary supervision of chawls be largely taken up by owners of large chawls it will be a great success in the long run. In Bombay there is much indifference in this respect and I would appeal to all employers of labour to take up this question seriously. The working classes form the bulk of the population. From a moral, social and economical standpoint, it is the primary duty of all employers of labour to see that the men employed under them are well housed. What I ask for is that owners of large buildings and employers of labour should not be callous about sanitation in and around their chawls and where their labouring staff live. On visit a week or a fortnight from them to their premises with our Health Visitor would do a great amount of good and I would therefore request all employers of labour and owners of large chawls to become members of the Association and place their chawls and premises under the sanitary supervision of our Health Visitors. The work of teaching the poor, personal hygiene and sanitation is not a congenial one so as to expect many honorary workers to personally associate themselves with it. That it should be done will, I trust, be admitted by all and this task is undertaken by the Sanitary Association and we ask for the co-operation of the citizens of this great City. An elementary Sanitary Class as in previous years was organized this year also. The class is generally held in the evening twice a week in the Lord Harris Municipal School. Our thanks are due to the Joint Schools' Committee and their Secretary for rendering us assistance in this matter. 20 students appeared for examination at the end of the course and 13 passed the examination.

The following leaflets published last year were also distributed this year:—(1) feeding of infants, etc.; (2) precautions against Diarrhœa in Infants; (3) precautions against Whooping Cough; (4) precautions against Measles. In addition to the above 5,000 copies of each of the following leaflets were printed in the vernaculars and distributed:—Malaria; Disease, Uncleanliness and Flies. A quantity of cheap soap was purchased and distributed amongst the poor through the Lady Health Visitor. 6 Public lectures in vernacular on Malaria especially were delivered under the auspices of the Association during the year.

Our thanks are due to the above-named lecturers and presidents and owners of premises. At all these lectures leaflets on Malaria were freely distributed and mosquito larvæ from different well waters in the City were shown to the public. We are deeply indebted to the English and Vernacular Newspaper in the City for publishing our communications free of charge in the interest of the public. Dr. Dandekar has spent much of his valuable time in delivering lectures on behalf of the Association and we are extremely thankful to him for the keen interest he takes in this work.

CONVERSAZIONE.

A Conversazione was arranged for by the Association in the Town Hall on 1st February last. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie was kind enough to be present on the occasion and deliver an address. In 1906 Mr. R. J. Tata offered to give Rs. 500 per annum towards the rent of a room for five years certain. Since then we have been trying in some way or other to secure a house of our own. Several sites were inspected by me with a view to constructing a building through the help of one or two gentlemen. As all these attempts fell through, we have from 1st January last hired a room on Murzban Road in the Gaiety Theatre premises. The room is very small and is not sufficient for our requirements. At any rate a beginning has been made and Mr. Tata has been pleased to renew his offer and we are now holding the lectures, etc. of the Sanitary Surveyors' Class in this room. The rent of the place is Rs. 40 per month but we ought to secure a better and larger place and get up a library of sanitary books and museum of sanitary models. We have some of these and I have arranged to place them in the rooms. Unless we secure a more commodious place we cannot do anything more. Our funds are very limited and at the rate the number of members are now falling off, we cannot afford to hire a place on increased rental. I therefore propose that as the work that we are now doing is in the interest of the sanitation of this City, we might, if you think fit, approach the Corporation for a sum of Rs. 1,200 or 1,500 towards a Sanitary Institute, a library and museum, and ask for annual grant of Rs. 1,500 towards the rent of premises, etc., for the present. If this is agreed to, the Managing Committee may be asked to draft a letter to the President of the Corporation. When we have a library and museum, we can extend the scope of our work by starting a quarterly or monthly journal on "Indian Sanitation" as the Association journal. This will help us greatly to be in touch with the problems of Sanitation in the different parts of India and the Continent. It will help to increase our knowledge of Sanitation and be the means of spreading that knowledge amongst the members and the public. I would like to make one more suggestion, viz., that we ought to purchase a magic lantern and a set of up-to-date slides on sanitary matters and engage a paid man to give lantern illustrations bi-weekly or weekly in the different schools in the City. The children of to-day are citizens of the next few years and my idea is to tackle the problem of inculcating sanitary knowledge in the minds of the young and old. Appended to this report was a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure which had been audited by Honorary Auditors, Mr. K. S. Aiyar and Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Keshinathjee, and placed before the Managing Committee. Best thanks were due to these gentlemen for continually rendering us honorary services in the audit of accounts.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded by Mr. Khurimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy the report was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Dandekar the office bearers and Managing Committee of the last year were re-elected.

It was resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna that this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to apply to the Corporation for a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the opening of a sanitary library and museum etc. and also for an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of the Association and the Managing Committee be authorized to make a representation to the Corporation requesting that body to assist the association as the work done by it is in the interest of the sanitation of this city.

The Chairman then gave away the prizes.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

In addressing the meeting Sir Pherozeshah observed that the only worker in the Association was Dr J. A. Turner who had by his patience and perseverance enabled the Association to do the work of utmost importance. He commenced work under the most discouraging circumstances because Sir Pherozeshah did not think the Health Officer was supported by the local medical profession and the public generally in the manner which he deserved. The principal object of the Association was to impart sanitary knowledge among the ignorant and lower classes. It was a very difficult task for Dr. Turner to impress upon the masses or properly speaking the ignorant people, the advantages of the knowledge of hygiene, sanitation and health. So far as personal ablution was concerned Sir Pherozeshah maintained that the people of the East were far ahead of the people of the West who were now, of course, rightly teaching them hygiene and sanitation. The success of Dr. Turner was commensurate with his painstaking labour. If the local medical profession and the public had bestirred themselves in the same spirit that Dr. Turner did for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Bombay, a great amount of good would be accomplished. Referring to the great progress that Science had made during the last few years Sir Pherozeshah said that the latest Scientific theory was that wells and tanks contained anopheles mosquito larvæ and the closing up of wells was now found necessary. He could not understand why the wells did not breed malaria larvæ a few years ago. He invited the medical profession to come to their help in such matters and explain to the public how they stood. He hoped the medical profession and the public would give a cordial support to Dr. Turner in his laudable efforts for the improvement of the health of the city and in his endeavours for the inculcation of the habits of cleanliness among the ignorant people and illiterate masses. In conclusion the Chairman remarked that all credit was due to Dr. Turner for his success in bringing the Association to its present position.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Macmillan, I.M.S., is posted to the Central Provinces, Captain Fleming and Captain Hepper, I.M.S., to the United Provinces; Captain O'Neill, I.M.S. to Madras and Major Bamfield, I.M.S., to the Punjab.

Captain McCay, I.M.S., of the Calcutta Medical College, is granted one year's leave.

A notification has been issued specifying sections of no less than 45 Acts of the Legislature, under which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maxwell is placed on special duty.

Mr. Murtrie officiates as Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, vice Mr. Byrne.

Mr. King officiates as Issue Officer, Bombay Currency office, vice Mr. Lauder granted privilege leave for three weeks.

It is notified that a native of India departing by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the States of Kedah and Perils on the west and the State of Kelantan on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, these being Protected Native States, adjoining the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of Section 103, Indian Emigration Act 1907.

Mr. C. Forbes, of Dadulgur Tea Company, Assam, is appointed Member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. FitzGerald, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lapton, C. S. Settlement Officer, Ajmer Merwara, reverts to the United Provinces.

Mr. Shapcott is appointed Registrar, Revenue Department, vice Mr. Tucker, retired.

Captain M. O'C. Tandy officiates as Assistant Surveyor General.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Cotton 96th Infantry, and Lieutenant Patterson, 32nd Pioneers, are posted to the Punjab and Bombay respectively for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Major Morris and Captain Anderson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted an extension of leave for six months.

Major Sanford and Captain Coldstream are placed on the Supernumerary List.

Colonel Graves retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Beauchamp, Surveyor in charge of Marine Survey of India and Chief Engineer Johnston, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, are granted extension of service, the former up to 15th September and the latter for one year up to 11th May, 1910.

Mr. Smith, Chief Clerk, is confirmed as Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, vice Mr. Nash retired.

Chief Engineer Tarrie retires from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Wake reverts to Military duty.

Captain Chenevix Trench is posted as 1st Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Mr. W. Macdonald is appointed Belgian Consul at Rangoon.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Spurgen officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April 1909 to the 26th February 1910 show a gain of Rs. 2,53,40,872 and Rs. 38,40,341 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1908-1909 and 1907-1908 respectively.

The Paleman Niserikh section, 25 miles, of the Palamain-Sitapur extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was opened for public traffic on 9th March.

Mr. Peary, Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge Project, to is granted combined leave for six months from the 14th April 1910 or subsequent date of relief.

THE LUCKNOW BISHOPRIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

It is strongly rumoured in Ecclesiastical circles that Canon Revd. George Herbert Westcott of Christ Church, Cawnpur, will succeed the Right Revd. Bishop Clifford as Lord Bishop of Lucknow when the latter vacates the diocese with the advent of summer. Canon Westcott has lived in India for nearly three decades and has closely identified himself with various aspects of education in these provinces. Rev. Mr. Westcott is a son of late Lord Bishop Foss Wescott of Durham and is himself now Principal of a First Grade College at Cawnpur and is a high dignitary of the Church in these provinces.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-day's Business.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, at noon, to-day:—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HON'BLE MEMBERS.

Three question, put by the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta.

Eight questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadar Wali Muhammad Bhurgri.

Seven questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu.

Twelve questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddeo Garud.

Twelve questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

Two questions put by the Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.

Eleven questions put by the Hon'ble Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod.

Eleven Questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomedan Ramji.

Three questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Ten questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1921, dated the 9th August 1909—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 486, dated the 1st February 1910, paragraph 1—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Repealing and Amending Law, 1909

PRESENTATION OF THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911.

Resolutions relating to the Revised Financial Statement.

BILLS.

1 A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures)—First Reading.

3 A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the Matadars Act, 1887—First Reading.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolutions of which notice has been given.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1910-11.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie will present the following Financial Statement:—This is the first Revised Financial Statement presented to the Council under No. 10 of the Rules for the Discussion of the Annual Financial Statement which were notified on 29th December 1909 under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. As required by the Rules, the preliminary Budget proposals for 1910-11 were considered in January last by the Finance Committee of this Council. Effect has been given to the recommendations of the Committee, and a few other alterations have been embodied in the amended Draft Financial Statement, copies of which have been already supplied to the Hon'ble Member. The present Statement deals with the Actuals for 1908-09, the Revised Estimates for 1909-10, and Budget Estimates for 1910-11 concerning the services which under the existing financial system have been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay. The provincialized services are described in Appendix A and details by major and minor heads are given in Appendix B. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees except where the context shows otherwise. The figures and remarks contained in this Statement are liable to alteration, but in the absence of altogether unforeseen circumstances no alteration seriously affecting the estimates is likely to be required.

Part I of this Statement is a preliminary conspectus in which it is attempted to give a brief but fairly comprehensive idea of the financial position, and in particular, in paragraphs relating to the Budget Estimates, to indicate the character of the principal and most interesting objects of expenditure.

Part II is a detailed statement in which fuller particulars are given separately under each head of receipts and expenditure.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1910-11.

The Budget for 1910-11 opens with a balance of 7,784, which it is anticipated will be reduced to 6,237 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 6,23,40 and the total expenditure at 6,38,87. The estimates thus involve a drain of 15,47 on the Provincial balance. The total revenue shows a small advance of 2,53 over the current year's Budget, but a decline of 7,44 from the Revised, which allows for a large collection of land revenue. The total expenditure shows a considerable advance of 12,80 over the current year's Budget and of 16,04 over the Revised.

The revenue estimates for 1910-11 are, as usual, framed in anticipation of a normal season and allow for expected increases, chiefly under the heads of Stamps (from extra taxation recently announced in the Viceregal Legislative Council and general improvement in the sales of court fee and impressed stamps), Registration (in view of increase of registering operations in the current year), and Interest (on takavi advances and the Aden Port Trust loan), partly counterbalanced by decreases mainly under Land Revenue and Civil Works (in view of smaller receipts from building to be demolished or sold, and further abolition of tolls.)

The estimate of Land Revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,36,00 (Provincial share—2,18,00) in the expectation that with a normal season is will be possible to collect a part of the suspended revenue in addition to the current dues. The Budget for 1910-11 shows a decrease from the current year's estimates, which contemplate recovery of arrears to a larger extent. Out of the outstanding balance 21,63 are expected to be collected in 1909-10 and 11,90 in 1910-11. The remissions of arrears in 1909-10 are now estimated at 33,60 compared with 23,27 entered in the Budget of the year while with the steady decrease of the outstanding balance the remissions in 1910-11 are estimated at a smaller figure.

The continuous growth of the Excise revenue during recent years due chiefly to increase of duty and improvements of system and administration has received a check consequent on the discouragement of speculative bids at auction sales of country spirit and toddy shops, and the introduction, as a tentative measure, in three districts of the system of fixing the fees for shops on the basis of the sales and of allotting the shops to persons selected from amongst approved

tablishments and opening of additional Sub-Registry offices; (viii) salary and allowances of an additional Ordinary Member of the Executive Council; (ix) revision of the staff of the Legal Department of the Secretariat and the Remembrancer of Legal affairs; (x) additional Judge for the High Court; (xi) extension of Police reorganization and reforms; (xii) improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools and extension of primary education; (xiii) strengthening of the Subordinate Educational Inspectors' staff; (xiv) revision of salaries of Head Masters of High and Middle Schools; (xv) grants in aid of University and Collegiate Education; (xvi) grants in aid of educational buildings; (xvii) grants in-aid to local bodies in respect of sanitary projects; (xviii) grants to medical institutions and dispensaries; (xix) increase of pay of Civil Medical Assistants; (xx) additional staff for the Grant Medical College; (xxi) separation of the Civil administrative duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind, from the Military; (xxii) investigation in connection with the epidemic of malaria in Bombay; (x xiii) hiring of houses in Bombay for the accommodation of pilgrims proceeding to, and returning from, Mecca; (xxiv) grant of time-scale pay to Military officers employed in the Bombay Political Department; (xxv) purchase of land for the Northcote Cattle Farm, Charodi; (xxvi) increased expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department; (xxvii) appointment of an Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in connection with hand-weaving industry.

(a) Certified copies of entries from the record of rights are now required by law on many occasions while on many more they will be required on account of changes which are being introduced in the revenue procedure. With a view to encouraging the taking of extracts from the record whenever necessary, Government contemplate that copies of the entries for whatever purpose they may be required should be given free to all applicants whose names appear in the record, and that village accountants should be allowed remuneration for making the copies. Item (i) represents the provision of 30 for this expenditure. (b). Item (ii) relates to the schemes for regarding the Mamlatdars and the Deputy Collectors in the Presidency proper and in Sind which are calculated to improve the prospects of these officers at an extra cost of 237 in the case of the former class and 36 in the case of the latter. The schemes are expected to be introduced in the course of the year 1910-11. Since 1908 clerical establishments employed in Bombay City whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 a month and has not been revised in recent years in view of the existing condition of living have been granted local allowances, varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of salary on account of the increased cost of living in the City. The concession has been extended from 1st March 1910 to Government employees in superior service in Bombay City who are not specifically designated clerks. The question of granting similar allowances to Government servants employed in Burma and Karachi is under consideration. In view of the difficulty of obtaining suitable houses at reasonable rent in Bombay City, Government are also considering the question of the provision of quarters and the grant of house-rent allowances to certain gazetted officers, and to peons stationed in Bombay. Item (iii) refers to these local and a house-rent allowances, for which 93 is provided in next year's Budget on the assumption that part of the expenditure will be incurred later in the year and part throughout the year.

(d). For the purposes of proper administration of the tract covered by the existing districts of Hyderabad and That and Parkar, it has become necessary to formulate proposals for the division of the area into three districts, the head-quarters of the new district being fixed at Nawabshah. Item (iv) relates to this scheme, which has been submitted to higher authorities and is calculated to involve a recurring expenditure of 75 per annum and an initial expenditure of over 2,00 for buildings, furniture, etc. A provision of 50 for the buildings was made in the Public Works Budget for 1909-10 and a provision of 70 is made for the same purpose in the new Budget. The scheme is not expected to be introduced long before the close of the year 1910-11 and a lump provision of 21 only is made under the head "Land Revenue" for recurring charges.

(e) Item (v) relates to the scheme for the reorganization of the Forest Department, allusion to which was made in paragraph 17 of the Financial Statement for 1909-10. The sum of 2,75 (of which one-half will fall on Provincial) is provided in the new Budget in the expectation that it will be introduced early in the year 1910-11.

(f). At a conference of Forest Officers held at Poona in July 1909 the question of protecting the forests in this Presidency from fire was discussed. The measures suggested with a view to reducing the total area burnt by fire which in 1907-08 amounted to 744 acres for the whole Presidency consist of (a) fire tracing (b) establishment of fire stations on hills from which a view of the forest is gained, (c) establishment of drum stations, and (d) grant of reward to village officers and villagers who assist in keeping out fires. The total annual expenditure is estimated at 1,23 against 48 incurred at present and a provision of 15 for item (vi), one-half of which will fall on Provincial, is made in the new Budget to make a beginning. If the scheme proves successful, the provision will be increased gradually until the additional limit of 75 is reached.

(g). Item (vii) represents the provision of 26 made for (a) the addition of nineteen posts to the higher grades of Sub-Registrars consequent on the grading of District Registry clerks with Sub-Registrars, (b) the entertainment of peons for the more important Sub-Registry offices, and (y) the opening of additional Sub-Registry offices. The scheme for (a) and (b) was approved for in the current year's Budget, but has not been introduced pending approval by the Government of India, which has been recently received.

(h). Items (viii) and (ix) are a consequence of the recent Council Reforms. The Budget provides 66 for item (viii) in view of the appointment of a Member of the Executive Council under section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, and 12 for item (ix) in connection with proposals for the raising of the status of the Secretary to the Legislative Council in view of increased work and responsibility and for the creation of a new post of Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. (i). Under item (x) a provision of 55 is made for an additional Judge of the High Court and for his establishment. The steady increase of the work of the Court especially on its Original Side, has necessitated consideration of the question of creating an additional appointment of Judge. The recent extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 to the Bombay Presidency also opens out the prospect of the formation of a tribunal upon which three Judges will have to sit simultaneously for an indefinite period in the trial of criminal cases which do not arise within the Original Jurisdiction of the Court. The proposed appointment will bring up the number of the Judges to the full limit allowed by the amended Letters Patent of the 28th of December 1865, viz., a Chief Justice and seven judges. (j) Detailed schemes for further reorganization of the Police in the districts and on railways (item xi) are under preparation. In the new Budget provision is made for (a) the organization of the Railway Police in the Presidency proper (13), (8) the introduction of the same grading and rates of pay and allowances for head constables and constables of the Railway Police as for the District Police in Sind and reorganization of the former Police (15), (y) tentative introduction into certain areas. Bombay City of a new divisional organization for the investigation of crime (18), and (8) purchase of furniture for the offices of additional Inspectors and sub-Inspectors appointed as measure of Police reform (20). For other reforms under contemplation a lump provision of 75 only is made owing to the inability of the Government of India to increase for 1910-11 the existing annual assignment of 1675 from Imperial revenues for Police reorganization and reforms. (k). In connection with item (xii) it is observed that an annual assignment of 5,00 from Imperial revenue has enabled the Local Government to increase Provincial expenditure on primary education since 1905-06, as will be seen from the following comparative statement showing the expenditure incurred in the years 1904-05 and 1907-08:—

Expenditure.	1904-05.	1907-08.
Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Inspectors, their staff, allowances and contingencies ...	1,83	2,32
Salaries of Inspectresses, their staff, allowances and contingencies	8	13
Grants to Schools, General ...	7,90	10,96
Payments in support of Municipal Schools	*2,73*	2,71
Training Schools	1,13	1,32
Grants-in-aid to Primary Schools,	34	54
Grants-in-aid by Results	83	96
Building Grants to Local Board Schools	21	89
Building Grants to Municipal and aided Schools, and Grants for Apparatus	67	44
Buildings for Training Colleges Schools	84	55
Total ...	16,56	20,83

a This is exclusive of the payment of 73 to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for Primary Education which has ceased under the Police Charges Act since 1907-08.

The question of improving the pay of teachers in primary schools has for some time past engaged the attention of Government. The minimum pay of the teachers was raised to Rs 9 per mensem with effect from 1st September 1908 at an extra cost of 98 per annum. Since the Government have sanctioned the following measures, the provision made for each item in the new Budget being shown against it:—(1) Raising the pay of untrained and unqualified teachers of five years' standing and over to Rs. 10 a month, 17; (2) Raising the minimum pay of all trained head masters to Rs. 12 a month, 5; (3) Raising the minimum pay of all trained assistants to Rs. 11 a month 3; (4) Raising the minimum pay of all untrained head masters to Rs. 11 a month 66; (5) Fixing Rs. 10 as the minimum and Rs. 15 as the maximum monthly pay for qualified but untrained teachers in Sind, 43; (6) Giving to trained teachers in the Presidency proper the face value of their certificates 55, total 189. The total provision in the Budget for improvement in the pay of teachers in primary schools thus amounts to 2,87 against 2,42 in the current year's Budget. During the year 1909-10, 35 have been alloted for non-recurring expenditure and 67 for recurring expenditure for seven months against a budget grant of 60 for the opening of new primary schools, the annual recurring liability in respect of which amounts to 1,14. The new Budget provides for this expenditure, as well as an additional amount of 1,44 (1,14 recurring and 30 non-recurring) for the same object. The provision of means for the training of teachers is one of the most pressing needs of the day and further sum of 18 is provided for this object for the Presidency town and of 30 for the mofussil.

(To be continued.)

THE GREAT CONFLICT OR IRANIAN OPTIMISM.

(By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

Kshnothra Ahurahe Mazdao, troidite Anghre Mainyush (Ahura Mazd be pleased, Ahreman abhorred) Avesta.

If the great motive power of antique life was temporal blessings in the race of Israel, the possession of science and of art with the Greeks, the dream of the grandeur and eternity of Rome with the Romans, it was to please Ahura Mazd with the Iranians.

The text quoted above is the burden of the Avesta. It turns up always, and is ever on the lips. Nations and races, with the ideas they represent personify themselves in their great men, who by a providential law according to some, and by natural selection according to others, raise themselves above humanity. Thus the great prophet of Iran speaks the thought of his people, and his invocations as the mighty Magian are just the expression of their dumb yearnings. The miserely agriculturist as Virgil rightly calls him, who proscribes the birds protecting his crops from pillaging insects—is a restless spirit. The pastor plays his pipe, and has come to pursue long starry journeys under the Chaldean sky. But night or day the Persian peasant must watch and work and struggle. He has to war with the elements. The earth is stern and unyielding. It does not bring in at a single stroke. Raising a crop means severe struggle. Then there is the water to contend with. Often it comes down so furious that it ravages and sweeps away everything. At times it dries up suddenly, sucked by the sun. This child of night conjured up from the earth has to be carried shaded, circulating through underground canals in that pitiless climate. And the Persian labourer must needs turn a constructor and a miner. This is however nothing done. There is the delicate shoot of wheat to take care of which a hundred robust weeds are ready to choke. While he is warring with these, and the shoots sprout vigorously, there spring up devouring droves, to drive away which, he must sink stone and stake and dig and plant a hedge.

A CONTINUAL CONFLICT

reigns. For the peasant the pastor is cursed. Hence the divorce of the two Aryans, from their common home in the Pamir region. The Vedic Hindu left for India. A new neighbouring enemy arose. It was the terrible Tartar, the shapeless chaos of the Mongols, the centaur-demons whose diminutive horses of diabolic instinct turn fields into pasturage. So the cursed pastor was up again, and now from the execrated empire of Turan, the eternal enemy of Iran. These black magicians come and go like bats or nocturnal insects who damage, destroy and disappear. Steady and slow, on the other hand, there turned and returned from the mud of Euphrates, the unclean Assyrian dragon—the monstrous reptile which adored Babylon—to crouch in Iran. Long ages which rolled away in cruel contests produced in the labouring people a highly positive Spirit, and a strange poetry. It is surprising why it should not have resulted in a pessimism that asks and answers:

"Nostra vita a che val? solo a spregiarla"
(What good is our life? Simply to be despised)!

The Iranian rose to the sovereign conception, the constant combat of two worlds. Here was his holy Kingdom of Iran, the World of Good, the Garden or Paradise of the Tree of Life, while there lay the vague barbaric world of evil and of unjust caprice. And the two were peopled by hostile spirits. Between the rude steppes where hissed the demons of the North, and the sandy deserts where roasted the demons of the South, Persia rightly judged for herself to be the blessed land of labour, of order and of justice. Hers was

A STERN RESOLVE TO BE JUST.

We all have such moments at times. Montesquieu says, he had one day a vigorous impulse of conscience a decided desire to be an honest man. It is precisely this moment which is Persian in humanity: a resolution to be just, at first, at home against the vice peculiarly the labourers' of sordid economy, and of being just to the humble domestic animals which cannot defend themselves. Then to outsiders and disputant neighbours for the invisible limits of subterranean waters. How many interests to respect where water is so rare, and all grasping and jealous! For the distribution of water to be regular, when the temptation is so strong everywhere, and the turning it aside easy, is evident proof of great loyalty. We are seized with undoubted admiration when we read in Herodotus of an immense system of forty thousand canals in his time, running underground all over the land. Marvellous and venerable work of labour, of meritorious life of morality, of justice. How good justice is and how rich by nature! Like a superabundant source it overflows on humanity. Law begets mercy. In this land which seems exclusive, where relationship, purity of blood, pride of family, and of tribe seem very strong, the unknown is not a "hostis", as Rome qualified the stranger. The stray, unknown girl was protected and guaranteed. "Seek thou her origin and her father," says the Avesta. "If not found go to the head of the district. The bitch that guards the house is fed and held sacred, and would'st thou let this girl go hungry who is delivered to thee?" Iran was without a doubt the garden of justice, where flourished the tree of life. They heartily took part in the defence of this sacred world, in the great conflict of Good protecting this paradise. The army of the Good, made in the image of Iran—divided into tribes marched under seven spirits, seven chiefs.

THE BRILLIANT AMSHASPANDS

whose names are those of seven virtues: Ahura Mazd, the master savant or knowledge, goodness, purity, valour, generous kindness, the genii of life producers and vivifiers. The immense army of the Good is formed of the Izeds or Yazatas, an inferior order of genii, and the Ferouers or Fravarshis, the winged souls is may be said, by which men and things have in them something of the Divine. Facing it is the host of evil made up of serpents and wolves, jackals and scorpions. In his "Genie des religions," Edgar Quinet draws a grand tableau of the battle after the Zend texts: All beings contribute to it. The sacred dog who watches the flock terrifies the cursed jackal by his formidable bark. The keen-eyed sparrow hawk, the morning sentinel, utters his cry with a flap of the wings. He sharpens his beak for the furious fight. The horse rears himself to strike the Impure with his foot. The stars in the heaven itself are ranged in two inimical bands. But the bird—Eorosch—with the golden crest and feet, shelters with its wings the holy kingdom of Iran. Hurled by the devouring Simoon, there breathe and hiss invain the monsters from the desert of Gobi, two-footed snakes and griffins and centaurs. The struggle is in the very heart of beings. Each has his spirit, its angel, its fravarshi. A luminous soul sparkles in the gem. The flower has its guardian angel. Everything up to the dagger has its own. Its blade lives. And all these fight, pursue, hurt, exorcise and wound each other with anathemas and magic incantations. The Deves with bodies of brass and the Darwands with the coils of the serpent, fight the highest, the white Ferouers and the gold-winged Amshaspands. The shock of their armours rings and resounds. A marvellous spectacle but no way confused or obscure. It is lit up more and more, and is arranged. The army of the Good presses close and unites itself.

HAPPY RELIGION OF HOPE!

Every moment, Ahura Mazd, the first of seven Amshaspands prevails, flashes and blazes forth in splendour. All light is concentrated in him. Night conquered and ever decreasing, bound down to its narrowest, flies with Ahreman. What heroic faith! What valiant hope! Not of the expectant idler, or of the semnolent ascetic, but of one who creates what he wills, and who by labour and virtue rises in growth of soul, thus raising Ahura Mazd as he lowers Ahreman with each moment. To win God's victory, nothing more beautiful! The highest assuredly that the soul of man ever dreamt and she most efficacious for growing in holiness. Here is a noble conquest, a beautiful league with God the highest. See how Ahreman dwindles! He is no more than a black cloud, a useless smoke, a miserable mist, till he sinks lesser and lesser into a a grey speck on the horizon, fusing finally into Ahura Mazd's self, the only God. In his immense goodness he began the war to save his enemy, praying Ahreman all the while to be good and to love the Good, and to have pity on himself. Is there an idea more animating to-day in this world of progress than the Zoroastrian idea of suppressing hate, and of softening hearts? Faith in good, and no man of culture however high, need stand bewildered between the hypothesis of

LIBERTY AND NECESSITY.

Between the possibility of a reign of right, and the universal domination of force between the hope of moral progress, and absolute moral pessimism as between the intelligibility of existence, and its absolute stupidity. He can easily see who has understood the universe best Leibnitz or Schopenhauer. Every individual as every nation solves on its own account these dilemma to which all others reduce themselves: to act as if justice were but a word or the only reality. A right solution leads to the employing of individual or national efforts for the increase of Good. Has not helping forward the victory of Good, been the common aim of saints and sages? Seneca had re-echoed what Cleanthus had said "Socii Dei sumus. A people which labours, struggles, sacrifices itself even, if need be for the moral idea of justice, be it never so irrealizable will not have had the worst of it. Better to die for the highest idea than to live for the lowest reality.

"Better not to at all,
"Than not be noble."

CROP PROSPECTS.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 5th March report that slight rain fell in some of the country, mostly in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The weather was generally seasonable and the condition of the crop is good. The prospects of the spring crop is reported to be fair.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th March:—Standing crops slightly damaged insects parts Hyderabad, frost Larkana, Hyderabad, generally good elsewhere. Rabi harvesting generally in progress. Threshing continues parts Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, Konkun, Deccan, Palanpur. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha. Lands being prepared for next season parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Konkan, Deccan. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water adequate except parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Panch Mahals, Surat, risen Karachi, Dharwar stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 42, Gujarat 3 to 23, Konkan 2 to 38, Deccan 11 to 32, Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

HON. M. B. DADABHOY'S DINNER.

The Hon Mr M B Dadabhoy gave a very large dinner party at the Calcutta Club on Monday evening to which upwards of 80 gentlemen sat down. The chief guest was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Sir Harvey Adamson occupied a seat to the left of the geinal host. The well-known chief of this popular club excelled himself. The Conservatoire orchestra played a delightful series of popular numbers during the entertainment which were highly appreciated. After dinner the usual adjournment was made to the reading room.

The following is a list of those present:—

Hon Mr M B Dadabhoy; H H the Lieutenant-Governor; Hon Sir Harvey Adamson; Hon Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab; Hon Mr S P Sinha; Hon Lt.-Genl Sir Douglas Haig; Hon Sir Sassoon David; Sir George Sutherland; Hon Mr Justice Sharfuddin; Hon Mr F A T Phillips; Hon Mr Justice Woodroffe; Mr R D Mehta; Hon Mr H O Qein; Mr A Chandahuri; Hon J M Macpherson; Mr E Buck; Hon Mr H W Orange; Hon Mr Sachchidananda Sinha; Hon Mr C Stewart-Wilson; Hon Mr Zulfikar Alli Khan; Mr Phillip Knight; Mr Hormusji Edulji; Mr I Shrager; Rao Bahadur N Kelkar; Hon Mr Justice Holmwood; Hon Surg-Genl C P Lukis; Hon the Raja of Dighapatia; Hon Mr B Robertson; Mr C R Cleveland; Hon Mr J B Brunyate; Hon Mr G M Chitnavis; Mr A. Ahmed; Hon Mr P W Duke; Captain Cecil Allanson; Mr B Chakravarti; Lt-Col C R M Green; Dr Rai Bahadur Hiralal Basu; Hon Mr W C Madge; Mr C B N Cams; Mr M N Mehta; Mr F. Framji; Mr E Digby; Hon Mr C G Todhunter; Hon Mr Justice Fletcher; Hon Mr Bhupendra Nath Basu; Hon Mr J Andrew; Hon Raja Partab Bahadur Singh; Sir William Emerson; Hon Mr J M Holms; Hon Nawab Saiyid Mahomed Sahib Bahadur; Hon Mr Justice Richardson; Hon Mr Justice Teunon; Mr A J Fraser Blair; Mr P L Roy; Hon Mr W Maxwell; Hon Mr Malik Umar Hyat Khan; Hon Mr F C Gates; Mr B C Mitter; Hon Mr C P Lyon; Hon Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar; Hon Mr Justice Stephen; Hon Major-Genl R I Scallon; Hon the Raja of Mahmudabad, Hon Mr F A Slacke; Mr R N Mookrjee; Hon Mr L M Jacob; Mr N C Sen; Hon Mr G H B Kenrick; Hon Mr Justice Casperz; Hon Mr W R Gourlay, Hon Mr M A Jinnah; Hon Mr M W Fenton; Mr R H M Rustomjee; Mr J W Meares; Mr H Newman; Mr F N Noel Paton; Hon F Rawson; Hon Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda; Mr P Eccles; Mr E Vredenburg; Dr M N Banerjee; and Mr D Lindsay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. Wedgwood in the absence of Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Mackarness, has begun to ask the sort of questions with which the names of the three absent ones were so prominently identified in the last Parliament. One of Mr. Wedgwood's questions yesterday referred to a certain Kishen Singh. Had this individual been charged at Lahore with "having sold a pamphlet containing two chapters of Seeley's 'Expansion of England' on the ground that it is seditious." The question is almost as vague as parts of the King's speech, but some people might think that it closely approached to—well your readers can supply the rest. Next Tuesday—if the Government lasts as long—the same member is to ask whether Lord Morley has yet come to any conclusion as to the desirability of treating British subjects in India who are imprisoned for offences of a seditious nature as first-class misdemeanants in the same way as such prisoners are treated in England? On the notice paper to-day was the following question from another quarter of the House:—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, why if the importation of seditious literature into India is prohibited, European visitors are allowed to travel over India, delivering speeches corresponding to this literature without let or hindrance?" One simple thing shows how vastly different in some respects is the present House of Commons from its immediate predecessor. There has not been a single Indian amendment to the address.

"VINCENT ROBINSON."

The *Times* of the 23rd inst. in its excellent obituary notice of the late Mr. Vincent Robinson, C.I.E., says all that is to be said of him in his public life as one of those scholarly and cultured men of business who under the inspiration of writers like Ruskin, William Morris and Charles Lock Eastlake, played so great a part from the Mid-Victorian era to raise the character of the applied arts of this country, especially in cabinet, furniture, carpeting and upholstery generally and in pottery and china and glass wares and gold and silver work and jewellery to the high artistic reputation they enjoyed all through the 17th and 18th centuries, but lost through the degrading effect on these arts throughout Europe of the protracted wars ushered in by the French Revolution and carried through their bitter end on the fateful field of Waterloo. Among the notable men who led in this revival the names of the Mintons, Copelands, Sir Henry Doulton, Mr. Jackson Graham, Messrs. Collinson and Lock, Sir Thomas Wardle, Mr. Robert Phillips, the Jeweller, and Mr. Vincent Robinson stand out preeminently and will always hold an abiding place in the history of the Victorian artistic revivals in Great Britain, while those of Mr. Vincent Robinson and Sir T. Wardle will deserve to be kept in grateful memory in India alike on account of the devoted spirit in which they spent all their lives in creating in this country an interest in the artistic industries of India and of their hospitality towards representative Indian gentlemen who happened at any time to be in England. In fact, both Sir Thomas Wardle and Mr. Vincent Robinson were in all practical respects regular Anglo-Indians and were as welcome in Anglo-Indian Society as if they had spent all their lives in India. Both, all through the active years of their lives, took a keen interest in the Indian and Applied Arts Sections of the Royal Society of Arts. But I should not be doing justice to the deep, and I may say, affectionate regard in which "Vincent Robinson" was held by all of us if I confined myself to these references to his position in the public movements of the last century. In the best meaning of the phrase, he was a scholar and a gentleman, and whatever he did, he did magnificently, and he was also a sound man of business and the founder of the House of Messrs. Vincent, Robinson and Co., in Welbeck Street. He was further an accomplished amateur actor with a touch of genius in his reproduction and sometimes "parodies" in the scenes from the melo-dramatic performances of the elder Irving; and he was the very best good company in the world. But beyond all this was the absolute guilelessness and the frank affectionateness of the man to his inmost soul. His devotion to his mother and to the sister, Miss Julia Robinson, who predeceased him, was something—well, divine, for there is no other word for it, and he never recovered from the shock of his mother's death some 12 years ago. A man of this sort always has the defects of his perfections and to this I must also refer if full justice is to be done to "Vincent Robinson's" character, for this explains what must from a worldly point of view be regarded as the failures of his life. He was utterly unworldly. He was a sound business man, but he cared supremely for his art and was always ready to sacrifice his business and himself to the furtherance of his art, that is to say, to the promotion of artistry of the carpets and other textile manufactures of India. He was in a word a fanatic, a "ghazi," in all matters of art. On purchasing Parnham, his place in Dorset, among the "Improvements" he at once abolished were the lavatories his predecessors had introduced into the house. They were all cleared out and the outhouses of the Tudor period in which the house was built were all restored! Then, in his relations with men who disagreed with him in matters of art administration, as he often found officials disagreeing with him, he had none of that glad sufferance of fools (forgetful that this always means the other fool or fools) which is necessary not only for the complete success of any undertaking in which one may be engaged, but for one's personal peace in life. The fact was that he lived entirely in a Paradise of his own,—the Paradise of Indian art,—Persian art—any Oriental art of the Saracentic type, and all fellow-worshippers were welcomed into it as heaven-born brothers and sisters, and all unbelievers and even lukewarm believers and all who were "neither for God nor the enemies of God" were as good as told to depart into the outer darkness. But after all, this thread of perversity running all through his character, but served to knit the inner circle of his friends all the more closely to him; and assuredly no man was ever loved more strongly and more tenderly than, as we all called him "Vincent Robinson," and that deep regard and affection he and his mother and sister within their sequestered burial place at Parnham, will ever repose in the peace of the just made perfect by the assoil of death.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LATEST FROM HOME.

[Specially Prepared Budget.]

LONDON, Feb. 25, PARIS, Feb. 26.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in person on Monday.—The King's Speech was remarkable for its brevity, and for the few subjects dealt with.—Prince Henry of Prussia received a deputation from the Anglo-German Committee of Friendship and in reply to the address expressed a hope "that your nation may in future have the same confidence in your Sovereign and Government as we have in your dearly-beloved and much-respected Sovereign and your Government."—The Queen, after receiving the founder of the Church Army, sent a message of cheer to the men in the shelters who are trying to raise themselves. "May a blessing rest upon their labours," she said.—Mr. Asquith in the debate on the Address on Monday, declared that he had not asked for nor obtained any guarantee about the Veto of the Lords, and that the first duty of the Government was to meet the financial obligations of the country. His speech has caused offence to the Nationalists, the Labour Party, and to many of his own followers.—On Wednesday Mr. Austen Chamberlain led a debate on Tariff Reform in the Commons.—A violent storm swept over the country during the latter half of last week, culminating in London on Sunday. It caused serious damage by land and sea.—The two Charlesworths, mother and daughter, were sentenced by Mr. Justice Darling to five years' penal servitude for fraud.—The British Academy has been offered by an anonymous donor £500 a year for at least five years for the encouragement of literary research and criticism.—The late headmaster of a school at Chichester has been awarded £150 damages against the wife of a shepherd who charged him with improper behaviour to a pupil.—Lord Curzon has apologized to the Glasgow University for the inconvenience caused by the double postponement of his inauguration as Lord Rector, and offers to resign.—The week has been singularly brilliant in the musical and dramatic world. "Electra" was played at Covent Garden on Saturday, the Repertory Theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Galsworthy's "Justice," and on Wednesday a new play by Mr. Shaw was staged.

The King and Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia occupied the Royal box at the first performance of "Elektra" at Covent Garden on Saturday.

Every seat in the building was filled when the curtain went up, but owing to the political and other dinners and receptions arranged for the same evening the audience necessarily included fewer persons of social distinction than is usually the case.

It is understood that the King, instead of leaving for Biarritz on the day following the holding of the second Court at Buckingham Palace on March 4, will defer his journey till two days later. His Majesty is likely to spend the week-end in town and leave for the Continent on March 7.

The Directors of the British South Africa Company, in the report to be submitted to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting, allude to the projected visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to South Africa next autumn for the opining of the Union Parliament.

The directors say that they have reason to hope that their Royal Highnesses will extend their visit to Rhodesia, and will honour the company by becoming the guests of the Administrations of Southern and North-Western Rhodesia.

On Sunday the King and Queen drove from Buckingham Palace with Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia to Windsor. The Royal party arrived at Frogmore Mausoleum in a storm of rain and wind. After a short stay in the Mausoleum they proceeded to Windsor Castle, where they were received by the Hon. John Fortescue, his Majesty's Librarian, and the Lord Chamberlain's officials. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia were shown over the State apartments, the private rooms, and the grand corridor, and afterwards took tea in the White drawing-room. Their Majesties and Prince and Princess Henry drove back to London, leaving at 5-15.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia are likely to remain about a fortnight longer in England, although they conclude their visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday. Their headquarters for the remainder of their stay will be at the West-end hotel. His morning Princes Henry and Prince Francis of Teck will pay a private visit to Coventry and will inspect the works of the Daimler Motor Company.

Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein will spend the week-end with with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James at Coton House, near Rugby. Among the house-party invited to meet their Royal Highnesses are the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Huntingdon, Lord Eliot, Lady Sheffield and Mr. Baillie of Dochfour, the Hon. Arthur and Lady Clementine Walsh, the Speaker and Mrs. Lowther, Sir Archibald Edmondstone, Mr. Edward Green, Mr. N. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rubens. Major Evans Martin will be in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses.

Mr. Chamberlain left London on Saturday morning for Cannes. Accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain he drove in a closed carriage from his house in Prince's Gardens to Victoria Station, and travelled in a reserved compartment of the ordinary 11 o'clock train. Mr. Chamberlain's journey had not been announced beforehand and he was not recognised by the public as he walked on to the platform.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Cannes on Sunday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Misses Chamberlain and by the British Vice-Consul. He will spend the season at the Villa Victoria, which he occupied two years ago. Mr. Chamberlain appeared to be much improved in health since his last visit to Cannes.

The customary official dinners on the eve of the opening of Parliament were given on Saturday evening, when the hosts were the Prime Minister, the Earl of Crewe, Earl Beauchamp, Mr. Balfour, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Marquis of Londonderry.

The Prime Minister gave a full-dress dinner at 10, Downing-street. The Earl of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a full-dress dinner at Crewe House. Earl Beauchamp entertained at his residence in Belgrave-square. The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P., as leader of the Opposition, gave a dinner at his residence, 4, Carlton-gardens. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave a full-dress Parliamentary banquet at Lansdowne House.

Following the official dinners, there were the usual Ministerial and Opposition receptions, the former being held by the Hon. Mrs. Ivor Guest at Wimborne House, while the Marchioness of Lansdowne was hostess at Lansdowne House.

Mrs. Guest was wearing a gown of soft cream gauze over pink satin, the corsage embroideres with white beads, while she wore a "Marie Susan" diamond ornament in her hair. The scene was a brilliant one, as all the members of the Government were in either Court or Windsor costume, as were also the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers present, while the majority of the ladies wore superb diamond tearas and other jewels. The whole suite of reception rooms were lavishly decorated with choice flowers, and Cassano's band played in the morning room, while the refreshments were served in the dining-room, ball-room, and blue room.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to arrive in London about the end of April, and will stay with the United States Ambassador at Dorchester House, Park-lane. He will fulfil a good many engagements during his visit, and will, it is hoped, be present at Rear-Admiral Peary's lecture to the Royal Geographical Society. The length of his stay in the country is not yet known.

The Lord Chief Justice continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery. It is improbable that he will be able to resume his judicial duties before Easter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is recovering from a slight indisposition caused by a cold and an attack of indigestion. He is not confined to bed, and is able to attend to his correspondence. It is expected that he will take his place in Parliament towards the end of the week.

The reports of the condition of Professor Goldwin Smith continue to be unfavourable. He only recognizes a few people and is gradually passing into unconsciousness.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has undergone an operation for varicose veins in a nursing home in Glasgow.

Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, will arrive in London to-day from Paris.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, Organising Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships, has left England with Mrs. Parkin for South Africa. They will be absent about three months.

Mr. Bland-Sutton and Dr. Comyns Berkley arrived in London on Sunday from Uganda.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa has been appointed First Secretary at the Japanese Embassy. He will arrive about April 20 from Tokio.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has been awarded the Vega Medal for this year by the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography.

Herr von Stohrer, of the German Legation in Sofia, has been appointed an Attache to the Embassy in London.

Mr. Dering, formerly Secretary to the American Legation at Cuba, has been appointed Second Secretary to the Embassy in London.

Sir Robert Hart received many congratulations on Sunday on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Sir Robert, whose arrangements about returning to China are still unsettled, spent a quiet day at his residence in Cadogan-place. His health recently has not been satisfactory, but it was stated that he was making good progress towards complete recovery.

The Obituary list this week includes:—Admiral W. H. Edye, Lieut.-Col. T. Holland, Lieut.-Col. A. M. N. Mackenzie, and Mr. A. F. Walter, of the "Times."—"Times."

LORD CURZON AND GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Lord Curzon has written a letter to the students of Glasgow University with reference to the resolution which they recently passed expressing disapproval of his action in postponing for a second time his installation as Lord Rector, and in placing political considerations before his duty to the University.

Lord Curzon in his letter states that, while he deeply regrets the disappointment and inconvenience that have been caused, he cannot in fairness charge himself with the alleged offence, as he has had no other desire than to meet the convenience of his academic constituents with regard to the ceremony of his installation as Lord Rector. In September, when Jan. 14 was first suggested, he at once accepted it, with a proviso that if a general election were in progress at the time the date should be liable to reconsideration. In the meantime he availed himself of an opportunity in October to visit the University, and he cherished most agreeable recollections of his first visit to the students. Then came the certainty of a general election, and early in December he suggested a postponent of the date from January 14, both because he knew that in the intervening months he would have no time to compose his Rectorial address, and because its delivery on the very eve of the polls seemed not unlikely to import a political flavour to his appearance in Glasgow. Feb. 25 was next suggested, and, believing that Parliament was to open on Feb. 15, and that the duties of attendance in the debate on the Address would then be over, he at once complied. After the commencement of the general election, he was for some time confined to bed by illness, but at the first available opportunity he began the preparation of his Rectorial address, and was engaged in this task when, in the early part of February, he was suddenly called upon to undertake some political work of importance which he could not decline or postpone, and which was certain to occupy him fully in the interval before the opening of Parliament—which had in the meantime been fixed for Feb. 21—and the few days immediately succeeding.

Realising that there was no prospect of completing his address in a manner that would do justice to the occasion or the theme, he wrote on Feb. 10 explaining the circumstances and asking most regretfully for a postponement, at the same time offering to come on any other day that would be agreeable to the students and the University. Even if he had been able to come on Feb. 25, it would have been with a half-empty wallet. Upon the next stage of the proceedings Lord Curzon thinks there must have been some misapprehension for it was reported in both the "Times" and the "Glasgow Herald" that he had offered to come a week later, but that, as it was considered that the University had been slighted the offer was refused. The suggestion that he should come on March 7 and 8 did

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Debates on the Addresses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords reassembled at four o'clock, after the opening ceremony on Feb. 21, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. There were then very few peers present, but from this time on till half-past four o'clock, when the debate on the Address began, the House gradually filled up. At no time during the sitting, however, was the Chamber so full or did it present so animated an appearance as during the memorable debate on the Budget in the closing days of the late Parliament. The Peeresses' Galleries were occupied by ladies to about two-thirds the extant of their seating accommodation. The Strangers' Gallery was by no means full. The interval was occupied with the further swearing-in of peers. Among the number was the Prince of Wales, who came in at four o'clock, took the oath and subscribed the roll, shaking hands with the Lord Chancellor as he passed out again to the peer's writing-room. He re-entered just before public business began and took his seat at the end of the front cross-bench, beside the Earl of Rosebery, with whom he shook hands, while the noble Earl raised his hat. At the other end of the bench sat Earl Roberts. The Opposition benches, as usual, held the great preponderance of peers. On this side the front bench was quite crowded, its occupants including the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquess of Londonderry, Viscount Midleton and Viscount Cross. On the front Ministerial bench the Ministers present were the Earl of Crewe, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Viscount Aithorp, and Earl Carrington and Earl Beauchamp, while behind them were the small body of their Supporters.

The Lord Chancellor having read the King's Speech, Lord Farrer moved the Address in reply to the Speech. He laid particular emphasis on the references to South Africa and the intention of his Majesty to send his son to make an extended journey there before opening the first session of the new Legislature at Cape Town. He justified the proposed increase of expenditure on naval defence, and repelled the suggestion made out of doors, but not in the House, that the party to which he belonged were somewhat indifferent to naval defence. As to the question which had been raised between the two Houses, he did not doubt the good faith of the party opposite, but it was generally admitted that there was need for a breath of fresh air. They should approach the subject in an historical, and not a polemical spirit.

Lord Saye and Sele seconded the address, and caused some merriment by declaring that he could not ask for great indulgence as he had recently been engaged in the country in condemning the action of their Lordships. He made special reference to the coming visit of the Prince of Wales, who was about once more to render good personal service to his King and country in South Africa.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne, who was received with cheers, acknowledged the moderation of the language of the two noble lords in their references to copies of an extremely controversial character. His Majesty had decided that the Prince of Wales was to go to South Africa and render yet another to the many services which the royal family had given to the empire. He believed his Majesty could not have chosen a more gracious or appropriate mode of signifying to South Africa his personal good-will towards the people. Reference had been made to a proposal that the statesmen of both parties in South Africa should act together without reference to party. No doubt only those on the spot had a right to express any definite opinion on that matter. He should rejoice if the statesmen of South Africa found it possible to follow the examples of Canada and Australia. Might he interject the remark that the Senate were to have power to reject a money Bill. Having referred to India he turned to the next paragraph in the Speech, dealing with finance. The Government appeared to have adopted the only reasonable course and had disregarded counsels of very different character which they had received from many of their followers. But he reminded the House of the doleful prophecies as to what would happen, the confusion and the chaos if that House postponed the Finance Bill. All the great loss, only to be measured by millions of pounds, which had been predicted proved to be unfounded. He submitted that the evils which were to result from their action had been greatly magnified, but their opinion of the Finance Bill of 1909 remained unchanged. If, however, that Bill came back to that House he apprehended that they would have no more to say, but pass it into law. There were other matters as to which they should not be so accommodating. There was the question of Home Rule for Ireland, which was ostentatiously obtruded on the country at the Albert Hall. Liberal Ministers had constantly boasted of their wonderful achievements in the way of legislation, but how could that be true if the Lords had obstructed Liberal policy? As to finance, were they quite sure that there was a majority in the other House in favour of the Finance Bill? They were told that the scheme for the House of Lords would be laid before them with "all convenient speed," but would that be for the convenience of the executioner of the victim! Was it the intention of the Government to pass the Bill this session? He hoped if that was so they would not have it presented to them in the last days of the session. They had no desire in any way to shirk the question, for they admitted that there was a House of Lords question and they desired to approach it with an open mind as befitted the extreme gravity of the subject. In this matter they desired to co-operate and if that co-operation was not accepted they would place before the people proposals of their own. He however, trusted they would deal with the question in a manner consistent with the dignity of both Houses of Parliament.

LORD CREWE.

Lord Crewe said that was the first time that a leader of the Opposition on an occasion of this kind had not made any remarks on foreign affairs—(Lord Lansdowne dissented)—or on the state of affairs in Europe. Having referred to the political assassination in Egypt, he turned to the state of South Africa, and he expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at by the statesmen of both parties. He next referred to India and then continued:—The noble marquess had devoted no small part of his remarks to those paragraphs which related to the House of Lords and to finance but it seemed to him that their position with regard to finance did not appear to be altogether understood. This tousned on the question of the Navy, about which a good deal had been heard during the election—that the Government were indifferent to their national duties. He thought he might disregard all that dusty electioneering rubbish and put it on one side. When the question was raised he should be glad to give all necessary information and would show that they had in no way neglected their duty. As to the statement that the financial situation and difficulties had through the rejection of the Budget been exaggerated he declared that, on the contrary, an unprecedented situation had been created, and the confusion would affect the collection of taxes for 19011-12. With regard to Home Rule, he defended Mr. Asquith's declaration at the Albert Hall; and as to the reference to the allies of the Government, he thought that their co-operation with the Unionist Party would be welcomed in the lobby. They still held the ground which was made clear in the last Parliament by the Lord Chancellor and by Mr. Asquith that they would not assume or retain office if they were not to have guarantees against the state of things which prevailed during the last four years. As to reform of the House of Lords, he thought there was a general agreement that something must be done; but if the Bill did not reach that House in good time they would probably refuse to consider it at all. He had been asked whether it was intended to pass a Bill this season, and in reply he could only give the answer that every Government gaved when they introduced a Bill, that they would do their best to pass it. He hoped that when the Bill reached them they would discuss it on its merits, without any undue manifestation of a party spirit.

Lord Rosebery held that a measure dealing with the House of Lords should be introduced in that House. After all, they were in a unique position, and, analysing the constitution of parties in the State had reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the election. With regard to the reform of the House of Lords, he urged that they should not miss opportunity in order to put themselves right with the people. The Unionist candidates in some parts of the country broke their shins on the hereditary question, and he urged that they should avail themselves of opportunity which might not occur again of setting their House in order. Let them place their plan before the country, and then allow the country to judge; he believed that the country, while opposed to the hereditary principle was in favour—equally determined—of and efficient Second House. If they did not set their hands to that work somebody else would do it for them.

The motion for the Address was then agreed to.

The House met on Feb. 22, but there was no business to transact.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the mover of the Address was Mr. Illingworth, and the seconder Mr. C. Price. Both members wore Court suits of velvet and they acquitted themselves of their delicate task in a manner to deserve high compliments from the leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister.

When Mr. Balfour rose he was cheered. In his opening sentences he amused the House by observing that, whatever else could be said of the Speech, this at any rate could be said—there was very little in it. The only legislative project foreshadowed was that dealing with the relation of the two Houses of Parliament, but in regard to this subject the general election and the paragraph in the Speech were both highly ambiguous. He had heard with pleasure the statement that a substantial increase in the cost of the Navy was to be proposed for he hoped that this meant that the Government were prepared to face the situation and to do all that could be shown to be necessary for the naval defence of the empire. After asking for explanations regarding the annulment of the sentences of deportation against Indians he devoted the rest of his speech to the question of the House of Lords. Upon the Budget, which received a chill but numerical support in the Commons, the country had pronounced, and doubtless it would become law. But while 523 members took part in the last division on the Budget, and the majority was 230, if the members for these 523 constituencies had voted according to what he believed to be their real opinion, the majority would only have been 26. He next called attention to the fact that after the Prime Minister's speech in the Albert Hall, after the House had risen in December, nothing was heard about Home Rule in England from authoritative sources. An examination of 149 Ministerial speeches showed that only in one of them was there a voluntary reference to the subject. All members from England, Scotland, and Ulster wanted a change in the House of Lords because they wished to impove the Constitution under which we lived, while the Nationalists wanted a change because they desired to be out of the Constitution absolutely. If they analysed the electoral forces in regard to the Budget, Home Rule, and the House of Lords they could not say that they knew what the settled opinion of the country was upon any one of those three questions. They were going to pass a Budget of which the constituencies disapproved because one set of constituencies wanted a revolutionary change about which the other constituencies had not been consulted. Had Home Rule been brought before England and Scotland the character of the House of Commons would have been different. The moral which he drew was that the difficulties which had arisen were inherent in representative Assemblies, and became more prominent when an Assembly worked on a system of groups. That system, he feared, had come to stay, and this he greatly regretted, and he put it to all moderate men whether it was possible in these circumstances to entrust to such a representative Assembly the gigantic power of altering from top to bottom the Constitution of the country. That a representative Assembly was representative for all purposes was a superstition, and if they wanted our Constitution to have stability they would be mad to approve of the illogical view that for all purposes and all time the House might be taken to represent the settled convictions of the people. "Take care," said the right hon. gentleman, "that the fate of the nation is not the sport of a chance majority." There was great cheering when the right hon. gentleman sat down.

THE PREMIER.

Mr. Asquith, having referred to India and the deportation explained at considerable length the views and intentions of the Government in regard to the Lords' veto and the financial situation. The rejection of the Budget by the Lords could not be regarded as an isolated act; it was the climax after many other occasions when the other House had claimed the right to override the authority, acts, and decisions of the popularly elected Chamber. The appeal to the country was an appeal to it to put an end to that state of things. He had never said that a Liberal Prime Minister ought not to meet the House of Commons unless he had obtained in advance some kind of guarantees for a contingent exercise of the royal prerogative. He had asked for no such guarantees and he had received none; but if the occasion should arise he should not hesitate to tender such advice to the Crown as in the exigencies of the situation might be necessary. To ask in advance, however, for assurances regarding a measure not even presented to the House of Commons was what no statesman could properly do, and no Constitutional Sovereign could be expected to grant such a request. But the Government were going to ask the House deliberately to devote its fresh and unwearied energies to this one topic. They proposed, he announced to proceed in the first instance by resolutions, which were to be embodied in a Bill to be carried into law this session. By this procedure time would be saved. He hoped that the resolutions would be ready for presentation at a very early date, and that the House might pronounce upon them before it rose for its first spring recess. The Budget had to be reaffirmed, and it would be necessary to deal at once with the redemption of the War Loan of 1900 of which the outstanding amount was £21,000,000. The next step would be to obtain authority to renew as they fell due the Treasury bills which had been issued, and the Supplementary Estimates of the year and certain necessary Votes in Supply must be passed before the end of the financial year. In view of the pressure the Government would propose that the House should adjourn at Easter from Thursday to Tuesday and that then business should proceed until the Budget and the resolutions relating to the House of Lords had been disposed of. Afterwards by an extended vacation they might fuse the Easter and the Whitsuntide holidays into one. They could then pass the Lords Bill before the end of the session. As to the Budget it would have to undergo alteration in some immaterial points. Retrospective sanction would then be given to what had already been done, and the duties imposed by the last House would be reimposed. Before the Budget left the Commons the House must have had an opportunity to express its opinion on the House of Lords resolutions. The whole parliamentary situation was unexampled, and there were abundant temptations to discover some easy way of escape, but the position was one which made it the duty of the Government of the country to use every effort in their power to effect the proposed fundamental reform. "The Government," said the right hon. gentleman, "have only two objects in view—to carry on the King's Government with credit and efficiency, as long as we are responsible for it, and put an end at the earliest possible moment by the wisest and most adequate methods we can devise to a constitutional position which enables a non-representative and irresponsible authority to thwart the purposes and mutilate the handiwork of the chosen exponents of the people's will." At several points in his speech the right hon. gentleman was cheered, but without any extreme enthusiasm.

MR. REDMOND'S DEMANDS.

Then came Mr. J. Redmond's turn, and the House listened to what he had to say with absorbed attention. He reminded the Government that at the last election his party supported them with heart and soul on account, chiefly, of the pledge understood to be given regarding the abolition of the Lords' veto, which they viewed as tantamount to a pledge to grant Home Rule to Ireland. Here the Opposition cheered loudly. At the Albert Hall the Prime Minister said that his party would not assume office and hold office unless they could secure the safeguards which experience showed to be necessary for the utility and honour of the party of progress. He had understood this to mean that the right hon. gentleman would not assume responsibility for the government of the country unless he had assurances, guarantees, that he could, if necessary, rely on the royal prerogative to enable him to pass a Veto Bill through Parliament this year. Now, however, it appeared that this interpretation of the Prime Minister's speech was wrong. It was, he insisted, imperative that the veto scheme of the Government should be produced at once. If the resolutions were sent to the Lords and were rejected, then the Government would be able to go to the King for a guarantee. To pass the Budget before knowing whether a Veto Bill could be passed or not would be mere waste of time, and not in accordance with the mandate of the people. The Veto Bill must not be put in a subordinate position. If it were the House of Commons would be expected to settle down to a hundrum discussion upon a measure which it would be known that the Lords would throw out. Then there would be a general election, and the Government would be displaced by a wearied and disheartened electorate.

Mr. Redmond concluded as follows:—I said the other day in Ireland, "Let the right hon. gentleman give us a reasonable assurance that he will be able to carry his Veto Bill into law this year and we will not abstain from voting, but will vote for the Budget." I said that in Ireland, and I repeat it here. (Nationalist cheers.) We are willing to pay that price, but not for nothing or for an absolute uncertainty which we believe will end in disaster and defeat. I do not know what course this situation may take or how it may develop. The situation may yet, perhaps, be saved. I must say to the Prime Minister and to all his colleagues that I and my friends on these benches are sincerely anxious to support them in their efforts to deal with the House of Lords. We are not seeking a break, or to create a new crisis, or to drive them from office. If anything of that kind happens it will be bad for them and bad for us. We are looking at it all round. We are not seeking a quarrel but we cannot in this matter work blindfold. We cannot be a party to a policy of ploughing the sands once more. We cannot be a party to a policy of deliberately throwing away in our judgment the mandate which you received from the electors at the last general election by acquiescing in the passage of the budget and the lending of the financial crisis, acquiescing in your obtaining no guarantee as to the future of the Veto Bill and acquiescing in going on with ordinary details of a humdrum session of Parliament. When the time comes that you will pass your Bill through this House you know that it will be rejected in the other and you know that you would have to go to an election with a fifty time worse chance of success for your party than you would have if you would take the bold and straightforward course now. (Cheers.) whatever we understood by the pledge of the Prime Minister the old policy is the only policy of safety in my judgment. Let him say that he will not, in the spirit of that pledge as understood, make himself responsible for the government of the country unless he has assurances that he will be able to curb the veto of the House of Lords. On that issue let him go to his countrymen and not wait until he is kicked to his constituents by the action of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) I made a speech in Dublin a short time ago which has attracted attention in this country, and which has been misrepresented, or at any rate misquoted. I said then, and I say now, that "if Mr. Asquith is not in a position to say that he has such guarantees as are necessary to enable him to pass the Veto Bill this year and if in spite of that he intends to remain in office and intends to pass the Budget into law, and then to adjourn for how long or for how short a time the consideration of the Veto Bill, that is a policy which Ireland cannot and will not uphold." (Cheers.)

After a pause, during which no member rose to continue the debate, Mr. Barnes moved the adjournment. To this the Opposition at first demurred, but after Mr. Asquith had undertaken that Wednesday and Thursday should be set apart for the discussion of the amendment dealing with fiscal reform, they acquiesced, and the House adjourned.

The continuation of the debate on Feb. 22 made no appreciable change in the political situation, though the disgust of the Radicals with the tactics of the Government was very markedly displayed. Mr. Belloc, Sir H. Dalziel, Mr. Adkins, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Pirie, Sir A. Spicer, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Hemmerde all echoed, with more or less vehemence, from the Ministerial benches, the complaints of Mr. Redmond. It is probable, says the "Times," that the crisis will take on a more or less chronic character, and that the existing confusion and uncertainty will continue for some time to come.

THE CRITICAL SITUATION.

The debate in the House of Commons on Feb. 21 produced a crisis of the utmost gravity. Mr. Asquith's position is regarded as almost untenable after the speech of Mr. John Redmond, and the comparatively lukewarm reception of the Premier's speech by his own supporters is believed to indicate the existence of a good deal of sympathy on the Radical side of the House with the Irish leader's contentions. The point which has precipitated this new crisis is not the question of the order in which the veto or the Budget is to be taken, but the interpretation of the Prime Minister's now famous declaration at the Albert Hall on the eve of the general election:—

"We shall not assume office, and we shall not hold office, unless we can secure the safeguards which experience shows us to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour of the party of progress."

This was quoted by Mr. Redmond with disastrous effect, and supplemented by a similar quotation from the speech by Mr. Lloyd George at the National Liberal Club:—

"For my part I would not remain a member of the Liberal Cabinet one hour unless I knew that Cabinet had determined not to hold office after the next general election unless full powers were accorded which would enable it to place on the statute book of the realm a measure for the limitation of the veto."

It was Mr. Asquith's explanation of his statement at the Albert Hall that led Mr. Redmond to deliver his ultimatum to the Government. The Premier said:—

"I see that in some quarters I am supposed to have intended to convey that a Liberal Ministry ought not to meet the new House of Commons unless it secured in advance some kind of guarantee for the exercise of the royal prerogative. If I had given such a pledge as that I should not be standing at this box. I have not received any such guarantees, and I have not asked for them. In my judgment it is the duty of the responsible for Minister of this country, as far as possible, to keep the name of the Sovereign and the prerogative of the Crown outside the domain of party politics."

The "Daily News," in a significant leading article, says:—"In believing that the guarantees meant were guarantees from the Crown, Mr. Redmond was in company with every journalist, every politician and every ordinary citizen."

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S AMENDMENT.

The debate on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Tariff Reform amendment to the Address was continued in the House of Commons on February 25 by Mr. Mond (L), who said that the tariff argument was based on the fundamental misconception that people did not buy what they wanted and sell what they could, but might be compelled to buy what they did not want and sell to people things they did not wish to have. Foreign goods did not come into this country because the foreigner wanted to send them but because Englishmen wanted to purchase them. Mr. Scott (U), speaking on the land question, said that to get the most wealth out of the land the magic of property was required, and the land reform and occupying ownership must be an integral part of the Tariff Reform programme. Mr. Brace (Lab.) declared that great landowners and financiers would gain by Tariff Reform, but the faces of the people would be ground into the dust.

Mr. Balfour said that under Tariff Reform it would be possible for a Chancellor of the Exchequer so to adjust taxation that the share paid by the wage-earning classes should not increase. To promise that was a very different thing from promising that there would be no rise in the price of food, which he had not done. He believed in Tariff Reform because he held that it would increase the productive powers of the country, and lead to an increase in the volume of imports and exports. America and Germany dealt with the unemployment problem more effectually than we did, although one had to cope with an immigration problem and the other with a rapidly increasing population.

Mr. Runciman, in reply, contradicted Mr. Balfour's statement that the supremacy of British shipping was built up under Protection and said that our supremacy as regards the mercantile marine was greater than ever before. It was said that by Tariff Reform the imports of manufactured goods might be diminished and those of raw materials increased, but as a matter of fact Germany's imports of manufactured goods were proportionately greater than our own. After several other members had spoken, including Mr. G. A. Lloyd (U) and Mr. Shackleton (Lab.), Mr. Lloyd George quoted facts and figures in justification of statements he had made during the election. Great Britain under Free Trade had the largest international trade, the greatest export of manufactured goods, and the greatest international carrying trade. He went on to defend his statements with regard to the conditions of life among the German working classes. Mr. Bonar Law having wound up the debate for the Opposition, the House divided. The amendment was defeated by 285 votes to 254.

HOSTILE ACTION OF THE NATIONALISTS.

London, February 26.

Monday will be a critical day for the Ministry.

Mr. Asquith will move a resolution demanding that the Government shall have the whole of the time of the House of Commons until March 24 for finance and resolutions dealing with the relations between the two Houses. The Opposition, who have no desire to jeopardise the life of the Government at this moment, will not take any steps to resist this demand.

Objection will, however, be raised by one of the nominal supporters of the Government. Sir Henry Dalziel has given notice of an amendment to refuse this concession to Ministers if it is intended to use it for any scheme for reforming the Constitution of the House of Lords. The form of Sir H. Dalziel's amendment may require modification in order to meet the requirements of the Speaker, but the hon. member is prepared to meet any technical objection.

Mr. Redmond's followers will meet on Monday to decide upon their attitude to ward this demand of the Government and the present hope of the Radicals is that they will have the support of the Nationlists.

Some indication of the hostility of the Nationalists is given by a manifesto issued by the United Irish League of Great Britain withdrawing Irish support from Mr. Benni in his election in St. George's-in-the-East.

The Opposition are prepared to carry out the promise made by Mr. Balfour in his speech the other day to give some measure of support to the Prime Minister in carrying through the urgent financial measures necessary at this moment. In this attitude of reserve lies the only possibility of salvation for the Government should the Radicals and Nationalists give effect to their threats.

The Cabinet sat for two hours and a quarter yesterday.

LIBERAL WHIP ISSUED.

A heavily-underlined whip was issued last night by the Chief Liberal Whip to the Ministerialists, urgently requiring their presence for Monday's division.

The Radical malcontents met in the House of Commons yesterday to receive the report of the deputation that waited on Mr. Asquith on Wednesday. Their reception by the Prime Minister was described as most friendly. He said that he attached great weight to the opinion of the North of England, which had saved the Party at the election, but that it ended in no concession must be inferred from the fact that the meeting proceeded at once to re-affirm its decision that the Government must be content with the veto, and must think no more of reform.

There can no longer be any doubt that there is a strong current of opinion among Liberals as well as Radicals in favour of limiting the action of the Government to a veto resolution. It is known that the first intention of the Cabinet was to make the veto the first step after dealing with the imperative and urgent requirements of the financial situation. The language used in the King's Speech would seem to imply a division of the two subjects—veto and reform.

Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance, and its predominance in legislation. These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of institution, revision and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay.

Mr. Asquith laid special emphasis on the veto in his speech on the Address:— . . . There is a large and, indeed, overwhelming majority which is absolutely pledged to deal with the question of the veto of the House of Lords. . . . We are going deliberately to ask the House of Commons to devote to this topic alone the whole of its opening Session, and its still fresh and unwearied energies.

DETERMINED RADICALS.

Upon these declarations Radicals have seized with determination, and in them they profess to see the intention and ultimate programme of the Government. On the other hand those who are for reform as well as for dealing with the veto point to Mr. Asquith's promise of resolutions "to be embodied and carried through this House in a Bill of which they will form the foundation—not a series of academic propositions, but a summary of the substance and essence of the measure itself."

Between these two pronouncements stand the great majority of the Radicals and Liberals, each professing to be the true interpreters of the mind of the Cabinet.

The life of the Government hangs on a thread that may snap at any moment. It was in imminent peril yesterday in the division on the amendment to the Address.

On hundred and eighty-seven Unionists, including the tellers, voted in the minority, leaving the Governmens majority at 43, without the tellers. If the Unionist Whips had seen fit to whip up their members and put their full strength into the Lobby the Government would have been in deadly peril. This fear is before the Cabinet on Monday, when it is said the Nationalists will vote for Sir H. Dalziel's amendment to the Prime Minister's proposal to take the whole time of the House until March 24.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," March 11.

The P and O S N Company's steamer "India," Commander R. L. Haddock, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 25th February, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Maj W M R Mrs W M R
Paget, Revd E V Mrs and infant
Swainson, Miss K
Brown, Mr W M R
Tomlinson, Revd and Mrs
Whytechead, Mrs B and infant
Myles, Mr D B
Ludlam, Miss S
Bayldon, Miss W
Paley, Mr P C
Sharpe, Mr A R
Pogson, Miss H Miss F
Radcliffe, Mr E A T
Bolain, Mrs M
Fagan, Mrs P J
Lucas, Miss D
Shearer, Miss I
Ennis, Mr T Mrs
Withers, Miss
Draper, Mr W R Mrs, child
Ducas, Capt R Mrs
Harrison, Mr
Coburn, Mr M R
Clement, Mr C W
Grey, Mr W G Mrs
Whytehead's ayah Mrs Campbell's maid
Runcorn, Mrs N and child
Perryman, Miss
Hammett, Mr N
Stack Lt E H B
Richardson, Dr
Brown, Mr C A
Lancaster, Mr S T Mr S T (Jr)
Hutchison, Sarg W M Rev
Connolly Gunner T
Smith Art Engr H
Dodington, Lt J R
Lewaine, C Eng Artificer
Roberts, Eng Room Art J
Martin, Chief Stoker
Endicott, Chief Writer A
34 Naval Ratings
Taylor, Mr F H G
Greenway, Mr C M
Chick, Mr M D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mocatta, Col Dc and Mrs
Gregory, Revd Mrs
Heaketh, Mrs M child nurse and infant
Sheridan, Mr H C Mrs child and ayah
Calvin, Mr G T
Glascock, Mr L C B
Jaini, Mrs
Henderson, Mr A
Knowles, Mr and Mrs
Maistre Mrs G Ze
Stevens, Miss
Lindisay, Maj G W G
Smith Mr O F
Cooling, Rev J Mrs and Miss
Skinner, Mr H B
Robertson, Mr F E
Wheeler, Major
Hatch, Mr G W Mrs and infant
Leith, Rev D G M
Wilberforce, Mr S
Jackson, Mr and Mrs W S
Wood, Mrs F J
Sobrieber, Miss G
Pogson, Lt F V
Lindsay, Capt F S
Anderson, Miss G
Mandsley, Mr R C
Buist, Major A H
Hodgson, Captain
Trafford, Mrs
Webster, Major C G
Bennett, Mr C
Glen, Mr and Mrs W K
Lambourne, Mr and Mrs G E
Goldthorp's, Mrs F H 2 infants and nurse
Brown, Mr R A
Vincent, Mr W H
Pandit, Mr M S
Mandist Mrs and Miss
Armour, Mr W
Maconochie, Mrs A F
Ringwood, nurse E A
Bruce, Mr J S
Week s, Mrs
Dean, Mr T B
Evans, Mr A T
Todhunter, Mr and Mrs J
Hullah, Mrs J
Singh, Mr S K
Johnston, Capt J E O
Corke, Mr R
Abid, Mr A W S
Vanrenman Mr L F
Singh, Mr K P and native servant

FROM BRINDISI.

Ridley, Mr H B
Johnston, Mr H S

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Wirt, Dr S H

FROM PORT SAID.—Weake, Mr and Mrs

FOR KARACHI

Kind, Miss E A
Rustomjee, Dhun
Thomson, Mr A
Handyside, Mr E C
Dean, Mr T D

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The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
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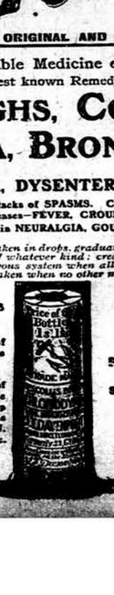

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 10.

The Bombay Mails of 26th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 1/2+3-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25-19 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. 99 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·45 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 7/16+1/16
Do. 2 months bance. ... ... 23 1/2+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Chinese enquiry.
Hopee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... £5 3/8—3/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 5-8+1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,200,000	Dec. £	800,000
Public Deposits	... £ 8,400,000	Dec. £	2,800,000
Other Deposits	...£42,200,000	Inc. £	1,486,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000	unchanged	
Other Securities	...£29,100,000	Dec. £	500,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,700,000	Dec. £	400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Calcutta	Rs 200,000	at 1-4-5 32
Transfers on Bombay	,, 520,000	
Transfers on Madras	,, 180,000	

MANCHESTER, March 10.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... Quiet but steady.
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-36—2
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 15 3-4+1-8

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7-73	7-89	7-66	7-30	7-51
G. O. C.	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7-23	6-80	6-59	6-42	6-47
	+4	+2	+2	+1	+1

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 10.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Do. Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.

May	14·35+24
Do at New York	
July	14·55+24

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·60 + 20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 —1-9
Silver Commercial Bars ... 50 7/8+1-3
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 5/8 +1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ... May 14·74+22
Do. at New Orleans ... July 14·82+21

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	10th Mar	3rd Mar	
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·96	8·08	— 8
Mar.-Apr.	7·73	7·82	— 9
Aug-Sept ...	7·23	7·29	— 6
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·00	14·90	+ 10
May Futures ...	14.85	14·69	+ 17
July Futures ...	14·55	14·49	+ 6
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 5 8	14 3-4	— 1-8
May Futures ...	14·74	14·70	+ 4
July Futures ...	14·82	14·78	+ 4
Egyptian ...	15 3-4	15 7-8	— 1-8

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 10.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 1/- months, March.-April.
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c. Done and Sellers.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 10.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1-2
Months—March.
Buyers, etc,—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 37 1/2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 16—3 Value.

WOOL SALE.

Liverpool wool auction sale closed to-day, steady with fair demand, 17,000 sold.

Vicancer first white higher	... 10d
Do. ,, ,, lower	... 9d
Do ordinary higher	... 8 1-2d
Do. ,, lower	... 7 1-2d
Kandhar first white higher	... 10 1-4d
Do. ,, lower	... 9d
Do. ordinary higher	... 8 3-4d
Do. ,, lower	... 7 1-2d
Bikaner white higher	... 8d
Do. ,, lower	... 7d

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Feb. 1910 :—

Cotton Piece Goods—	To Calcutta. Yards	To Rangoon. Yards.
Bleached and White	23700003	2200000
Unbleached and Grey ...	61500000	800000
Dyed and Colored	4700000	800000
Printed	6500000	800000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	180000	2200000
Unbleached and Grey ...	210000	80000

Cotton Piece Goods—	To Madras. Yards	To Bombay. Yards.	To Karachi. Yards.
Bleached and White	11100070	1580000	10300000
Unbleached and Grey	1600000	12300000	1600000
Dyed and Colored...	500000	7400000	2000000
Printed	1100000	14000000	7000000
Twist and Yarns—			lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	280000	280000	50000
Unbleached and Grey	470000	800000	20000

Total shipment of Salt .....10600 Tons

ARRIVALS.

"Ladgate" "Countess" and "Warwick".

PORT SAID, Mar. 11.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mora" has shipped £30,000 of gold for Bombay.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Wemyss says "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅜	up to 2½	per cwt.
,, 4)		3½ at 3½		£ 67
,, 5)		3⅜ at 3⅜		
,, 6)		3½ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4½	up to 2½	£
,, 8)		4 at 4¼		67/10
,, 9)		4¼ at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 63/15
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	,,	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 73
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅜	up to 2½	
,, 4)		3⅜ at 3⅜		£ 61
,, 5)		3½ at 3⅝		
,, 6)		3½ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
,, 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 65
,, 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 62

	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... B	2⅜ at 3	3⅛ at 3⅛		£ 64
C	2¼ at 2⅜	3 at 3⅛		
D	2¼ at 2⅜	2⅜ at 3⅛		£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... B	2⅜ at 3	3⅛ at 3⅛		£ 50
C	2¼ at 2⅜	3 at 3⅛		
D	2¼ at 2⅜	2⅜ at 3⅛		£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... A	3 at 3½	3 at 3½	soft A	£ 70
B	2⅜ at 3	2⅜ at 3	,, B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 68
			,, B	£ 66
C	2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2⅜		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2⅜		£ 48
E	2 at 2⅛	2 at 2⅛		£ 37
Fointe usual assortment				£ 42

YARN.

This week there was a decline of 8 points in cotton as compared with last week's prices. The balance in the Port Trust Warehouses show an increase of 562 packages over last month. Both spinners and local dealers are not inclined to enter into forward contracts with the daily declining prices of cotton. Goods bought at low prices have not yet been cleared by dealers, but on account of high prices in Manchester they are not inclined to sacrifice the goods. There was some inquiry from Persian Gulf ports of 2-40 and 2 60. Dealers had sent offers for 2-40 bleached a 13 1-4d. but no business resulted, as spinners require 13 1-2d. 2-60 grey and bleached was inquired after at 16 1-2d. and 17 1-4d. but Manchester quotes 17 and 17 3-4 and no business resulted.

We quote :—

2-100 Grey ...	...	at	1 12 6
2-100 Bleached	...	,,	1 13 0
2-80 Grey ...	...	,,	1 6 3
2-80 Bleached	...	,,	1 6 3
2-30 Grey ...	...	,,	1 11 6
2-30 Bleached	...	,,	0 13 6
2-40 Grey ...	...	,,	0 12 0
2-40 Bleached	...	,,	0 13 3

MERCERISED YARN.

The arrivals are still heavy and dealers on account of slackness of demand cannot increase the prices. Prices on the other side are too high to admit of any new business. Dealers are inquiring for 2-80 and 2-84, but prices are far out.

We quote :—

2-80 Grey M. Yarn	...	Rs.	1 10 6
2-80 Bleached	...	,,	1 11 6
2-84 Grey	...	,,	1 12 6
2-84 Bleached	...	,,	1 12 6
2-60 Grey	...	,,	1 5 0
2-60 Bleached	...	,,	1 5 0

GREY.

There is a decrease of 1,177 packages in Port Trust Warehouses, which clearly shows that later on there will be some pinch felt for certain class of goods. On account of high prices demanded by manufacturers, dealers do not enter into new contracts, but are trying to realise the best rates for their holdings. There is a constant inquiry for 39 shirting but makers decline to sell at less than 7 which is too prohibitive. A firm sold some bales of lower count shirting at a price at which it cannot be replaced at present. In grey Dhooties there is practically nothing doing as difference in price is 5 to 6d. G. P. Drills is inquired after, but there is no stock on the other side and the quotation is 13 7 1-2 at which price no one can dare to buy. Karachi dealers were inquiring for the goods in our market but so far nothing has resulted. We learn that Karachi bought some bales from Shanghai, but further lots could not be had as prices have advanced in Shanghai also. There was good inquiry of mercerised Dhooties this week and some business was done for April, but no more could be had for April shipment.

We quote :—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 5 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		,,	5 10 0
Do. 100,000		,,	6 2 0
Do. 4025		,,	4 15 0
Do. 7900		,,	5 9 0
Do. Drills Mosque		,,	7 6 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		,,	3 6 9
Do. do. No. 636		,,	2 15 6
Do. do. No. 138		,,	2 11 3
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		,,	5 7 0
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		,,	5 2 6
Lyon, Shanker		,,	5 8 0
Do. No. 1575		,,	7 6 0
Do. Bhut Chap		,,	6 8 0
Deuhurists	B B	,,	7 4 0
Do.	B B B	,,	8 10 0
Do.	B B B B	,,	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	,,	8 8 0
Do.	P S	,,	8 0 0
Bombay C No. 1500		,,	5 5 0
Grahams No. 2730		,,	5 5 6
Do.	Yellow Horse 3lbs.	,,	5 4 0
Flemings No. 463		,,	4 14 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
G. P. Drills, American		,,	10 12 0

WHITES.

Port Trust Warehouses show an increase of 730 packages over last month's balance, from which it can be inferred that although it is the season for white goods, the demand is very poor. The dealers are still holding on to their prices in face of high prices on the other side, but if things drag on as they do now, dealers may cut prices down to effect sales. A native firm has sold 32 nainsooks from its previous purchase. There was good enquiry of low shirtings from Cawnpore, but the stock of such goods is very limited. Liepmann No. 7 was enquired after and some business has been done. Superior Mulls are enquired after and dealers are inclined to pay 2 to 3d. more over last purchases but makers require 8 to 1d., so business is impossible.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 1 0
Do. do. ...	A I	,,	2 6 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	,,	2 11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	,,	3 8 0
Do. do. ...	9959	,,	4 5 0
allis Nainsooks ...	2600	,,	1 12 0
Do. do. ...	21021	,,	1 14 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	,,	2 0 6
Do. do. ...	9999	,,	2 2 6
Do. do. ...	8300/9300	,,	2 4 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	,,	2 4 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	,,	2 6 0
Do. do. ...	39680	,,	2 15 6
Do. Mulls ...	55	,,	1 2 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	,,	1 6 0
Do. do. ...	1170	,,	1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1270	,,	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	,,	2 12 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	,,	2 11 0
Do. do. ...	6000	,,	4 5 6
Do. do. ...	88	,,	3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	,,	1 11 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	,,	1 15 3
Do. Mulls ...	1260	,,	1 9 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovials).	,,	2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	,,	1 15 3
Graves do ...	8000	,,	3 0 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	,,	1 9 3
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	,,	3 0 6
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Jar.	,,	1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	,,	2 7 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	,,	2 12 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	,,	12 2 0
Do. do. ...	M H	,,	12 2 0
Do. do. ...	E F	,,	15 10 0
Do. do. ...	S O	,,	19 14 0
Do. do. ...	A O	,,	21 8 0
Holland ...	40000	,,	11 9 0
Lyon	C4000	,,	12 10 0

BOMBAY, MARCH 11.

EXCHANGE.

Market remains steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. both for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. Demand Bills were available at 1s. 4 5-32d. and some business was down at that rate. As well as for T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready ...	...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ...		1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	... 1s. 4d. June

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 3/16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,		1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward	...	...1s. 4 7/32d. June
,, 6 m/s Ready	...	... 1s. 4 7/16d
France 3 m/s ,,	...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,,	...	... 132 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	... 128 1-2
,, Shanghai	...	... 168 1-2
,, Japan	...	... 149

Market is Firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In the morning business was done at Rs. 94 0-6 but at the close the price was Rs. 93-15-6.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was up 1-16 both for ready and forward at 23 7-16 for ready and 23 1-2 for forward and New York advanced 1-8 at 50 7-8.

Local gold market remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was moderate as usual. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remained firm.

Silver :—As the dealers are busy in settling for this month, very little business was done, but in London market having a good demand from China advanced. The market locally remained firm. Very little business has been done in ready.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	6
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	68	10	0
17 Penny ready	68	9	0
Local per tola	0	10	9
First Settlement	69	10	0
Second ,, ...	68	15	9

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet but steady. London quotation is unchanged. Demand for ready and forward being poor, the price gave way by 1-2 anna.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London price was 3d. down. Demand for ready being good the price was maintained, but for forward there being good inquiry, the market went up by 1-2 anna.

Gingellyseed :—Firm. Demand for ready being good, price advanced 4 to 8 annas, but enquiry being poor, there was no change in the price for forward deliveries.

Castorseed :—Steady. Demand for ready lots being good, the price advanced 4 annas, but there being no enquiry for forward there was no change in the price.

Cottonseed, Poppyseed and Mowraseed :—Firm. There was a moderate demand and prices remain unchanged.

Wheat :—Quiet. London price was 3d. down. There is no demand both for ready or forward.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 3 to 10 4
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 2

RAPESSED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 9
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 3/4 8 to 35 8
Mowraseed...	... ,, 6 11
Maize ...	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 40 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 87 to 93
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 33 to 47
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 45 to 46
Gulbunga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itapi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 35/5	} ,, 42 to 45 8
Do. do. do. 40/45	
Do. do. do. 75/85...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	} ,, 40 to 41
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 39 to 40
Do. do. Gahag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 41 to 42 8
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingangbat	
Do. do. Secundersbad	} ,, 47 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 38 to 39

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi ...	} ,, 36 to 42
Delhi ...	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 34 to 37
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 10th March :—

Wheat ...	...	...	8,760 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	12,846 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	7,960 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	16,118 ,,
Poppyseed...	...	...	30 ,,
Cottondseeds	...	...	4,218 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,612 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	5,126 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	9,258 ,,
Cottonseed...	...	...	66,898 ,,
Mowraseed...	...	...	182 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	6 589 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	1,589 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	288 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

Tone of the market is steady.

Weekly sales of Shanghai, 1,000 bales unsold 47,000 and with the Chinese about 35,000 on 172.

Hongkong weekly sales 1,000, bales unsold 7,000 and with the Chinese 12,000 ex 181 1-2.

20/6	Hangkong ...	...10 at 6/6 1-2
6/60	Framji Petit (Fish)	...10 at 6/14

SHARES.

The market has continued to be quiet during the week and the rates have kept quiet without much business. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,460 ; Bank of Bengal are unchanged at Rs. 1,500 , Bank of India's at Rs. 62 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 51 1-2 and Bank of Burmah's at Rs. 116. Press shares are unchanged and steady : Mofussil's at Rs. 780, Indian Cotton at Rs. 131 1-4, New Berar's at Rs. 545 and Volkart's at Rs. 655. In mill companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 335, Century Mill shares at Rs. 260; Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,610, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares at Rs. 1,110 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 370 ; Imperial's have been put through at Rs. 100 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 700 ; Kohinoor's at Rs. 665, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,570 ; Maneckji Petit's have closed at Rs. 3,100 after fluctuating between Rs. 3,075 and Rs. 3,125 ; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 165, Sun Mills at Rs. 125 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 750 C. D.; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,070; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,120 ; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 427-1-2 ; Crescent's at Rs. 86 1-4 ; Swan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 242 1-2 and Finlay's are weak at Rs. 225. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 309 ; Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 136 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 449 and Rs. 437 1-2 and at the close are steady at Rs. 440 ; Bamankna's are weak at Rs. 9 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co's Preference shares have improved to Rs. 157 1-2 and Ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 97; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 295 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 277 1-2; Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 340 and Shivrajpur's have changed hands at Rs. 18 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 740 ; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 480. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 602 1-8 C. D. Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 118 ; Amritsar Patti's old shares at Rs. 123 and new shares at Rs. 95, Tapti Valley at Rs. 460 C. D. The rest are unchanged previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 points down and New York was 20 points up. Business in good ginned Broach was done at Rs. 324 and in fine at Rs. 339. Both shippers and Marwaris did a fair business at the price. The opener was 7 points up and prices for good Broach advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 225 and fine to Rs. 340. There was a small inquiry at these rates. Prices in ready lots were put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Both mills and exporters bought a fair quantity and the tone of the market was strong.

The following are the purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Broach ginned ...	Bombay Co ...	343
500	Mesbia ...	Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	272-3
300	Curvy ginned ...	do ...	327
200	Bengal ...	F F Campbell & Co ...	275
200	Curry ginned ...	Merarji ...	327 1/9
500	Bengal ...	W Wolff & Co ...	265-66
500	Bengal hand ginned ...	do ...	250-5
200	Wardha ...	D Kurrani & Co ...	315
200	Broach ginned...	do ...	342
100	Jalna ...	Madhewji Mills ...	270
100	Halda (wet) ...	D Sassoon & Co ...	270
300	Umravatti ...	M Benzon & Co ...	293-300
200	Dhamangam ...	do ...	305
400	Broach ginned...	do ...	342-3
100	Barsi ...	do ...	305
100	Saw ginned ...	do ...	335
160	Bengal ...	A Blaschek & Co ...	240
200	Broach ginned..	Glade & Co ...	340

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	259
,, Good	...	247
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	276
,, Good	...	261
Sind Punjab Fine	...	272
,, Good	...	251
Khandesh Fine	...	286
,, Good	...	272
Amraoti Fine	...	295
,, ,, Good	...	287
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	296
,, Gokl	...	288
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	306
,, Good	...	293
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	306
Nagpore Fine	...	319
,, Good	...	310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	321
,, Good	...	313
Mothia Fine	...	280
,, Good	...	272
Broach Gin Fine	...	340
,, Good	...	325
Sawginned Fine	...	327 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	332 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	320 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 10th March :—

Khandesh ...	...	...	1,255 Bales.
Central India ...	...	...	1,105 ,,
Basni and Nagur	...	...	1,407 ,,
Berar ...	...	...	7,048 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	91 ,,
Oomras...	...	...	10,996 ,,
Dholera	...	...	1,840 ,,
Broach...	...	...	3,929 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	2,622 ,,
Westerns ...	...	...	51 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	164 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	...	...	240 ,,
Sind ...	...	...	160 ,,
Persian ...	...	...	.....
Total ...			19,952 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 10th Mar. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	15,992	376,812	281,968
Central India...	9,939	129,580	75,782
Barsee and Nagur ...	11,717	207,954	67,551
Berar	29,615	486,153	255,254
Central Provinces ...	7,957	251,189	134,267
Total Oomras... ...	93,320	1,401,188	859,920
Dhollaras	8,087	97,432	77,486
Broach	24,066	77,797	42,320
Compta and Dharwar.	6,914	18,074	36,570
Westerns	289	7,005	5,152
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	4,641	384,902	240,380
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,107	57,815	21,535
Sind	974	37,490	12,595
Persian	111	2,326	701
Americans	...	518	6,796
Egyptian	...	397	3,035
Other sorts ...	...	96	484
Total ...	122,503	2,085,040	13,06,894

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

Description.	Stock on 31st Jan. 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Feb. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 13522	7034	1891	8925
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 35367	10161	6629	16790
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales. 287	64	139	203
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases. 1015	243	798	1041
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 9111	1382	927	2309
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 1410	306	158	464
Copper Brasiers.	Tons. 558	291	293	584
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 476	298	474	772

Description.	Stock on 28th Feb. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 28th Jan. 1909	08	07	1906
			lbs.			
Copper Brasiers 4×4			21			
			28			
			35			
			42			
			56			
			63			
			70			
			77			
			84			
Yellow Metal Sheets			21			
			28			
			35			
			42			
			49			
			56			
Tin Ingots.			...			
Spelter S M			...			
M M			...			
J			...			
G			...			
Georgahuite			...			
Copper Ingots R S			...			
Copper Sheetings			...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			
Yellow Metal Sheetings			lbs. 14, 16 10, 12			

Description.	Stock on 28th Feb. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 28th Jan. 1909	08	07	1906
			Rs.			
			Rs.56 6			
			,, 47 0			
			,, 41 4			
			,, 19 4			
			,, 23 4			
			,, 49 6			
			,, 52 0			
			,,47 0			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 13345	—1177				
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 26097	+733				
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 336	+49				
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1026	—19			

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

DELIGHTED students of William Cobett's English Grammer may speculate, with some awe in their mischief, on what the doughty author would have had to say on the English of the King's Speech. Cobbett loved to draw his horrid examples from high places, and nothing could have pleased him better than to find Cabinet Ministers fit subjects for cudgelling. In Cobbett's absence Mr. Balfour's criticism may be accepted. "Some unkind person said that the Speech is always more stupid than the most stupid man in the Ministry. The grammer of the King's speech is not always very good, but sometimes it is worse even than that of the most illiterate man in the Cabinet." This seems to absolve the most illiterate man in the Cabinet, whoever he may be. Probably, too, many Ministers have had a finger in this grammer, and the language has failed to stand the strain of all they wanted to express. It would have been better to make the Speech a little longer if that would have made it a little clearer. "The establishment of the Union of South Africa has been fixed at the end of May, when its new Government will be constituted, and soon afterwards the first Parliament, representing a consolidated electorate, will be ready to assemble for its important deliberations." Cobbett would have asked how, in February, you can say that an establishment has been fixed at the end of May. He would also have commented on the jarring of the two "its." This might be thought hypercritical—Cobbett was not always quite fair to his victims. But there can be no doubt of the ambiguity of the paragraph concerning the relative responsibilities of the Houses of Parliament. When the speech was listened to, it may have been clear that "this House," which was to be "so constituted and empowered" as to exercise the functions of initiation, revision, and delay, was the House of Lords. As one reads the Speech, however, it is equally clear that the House referred to is the House of Commons. And even the Cabinet don't want to go so far as that.

A GRAMMATICAL MORAL.

Critics have remarked that the diction of a committee or other body of writers is worse than that of the single author. Sometimes this is the case, sometimes not. It depends on circumstances. The present Cabinet, not knowing their own minds, become ambiguous in their language as a direct result of the confusion of their thought and intention. The Philadelphia Congress at the time of the American War of Independence easily succeeded in making themselves as clear as daylight. Their messages, manifestoes, and declarations were couched in good, direct English, so that misunderstanding was impossible. The writers were not so widely cultivated perhaps as the men who compose the Government; but they had their object right in view, they knew exactly what they wanted to say, and so they said it. Grammar in its broader sense of distinctness and lucidity depends on the state of mind of him who employs it. Given a committee who have grasped their business, you will not be able to misunderstand their language; whereas a Cabinet in quandary will put the readers of the King's Speech in a quandary too. A good style depends on clear thinking; sound grammar is too much to expect from men who can't see their way an inch before them.

WORKING OF LABOUR EXCHANGES.

It is possible now to take stock of the working of the Labour Exchanges, and to see how predictions have been falsified or fulfilled. In so far as the personal contact between employer and workman is still further diminished, in so far as the workman is still further reduced to the level of a machine ordered when wanted, these shops where men are the goods do justify Mr. Renwick's complaint that they would "degrade labour." On the other hand Mr. W. Crooks may claim, paradoxical as it seems, that Labour Exchanges are "building up the manhood of workmen." The men no longer spend their time loafing about the factory gates, but register their names at an Exchange and go home. But what is the result on unemployment? In industrial centres, we are told, 25 per cent. of the registrations are effectual, but for how long? That is not stated. The £170,000 to be spent annually on the scheme affords assistance undeniably to employers. They can pick and choose among unskilled labour, they can more easily get skilled labour from distant towns. Does the money afford equal help to the workmen? Is it so much superior to the old system, which, too, had the advantage of stimulating a man to put forth his best endeavour to find work? Now he is fed with a spoon, or not fed, as the case may be. Much of the judgment on the Exchanges must depend upon how they furnish labour for the farms in summer. On the whole the experiment appears to have made a good start.

THRIFT.

The resources of this country are truly inexhaustible. During the last five years no less than £75,000 has been set aside by children in the Yorkshire Penny Bank. Fifteen thousand pounds a year in pennies is a stupendous sum to be saved by the children of one county, even when that county is the biggest in England, and is a crushing report to those who are always holding up the thrift of the Continental middle-class and drawing damaging comparisons. Possibly even this large sum does not work out at many shillings per head, but a large proportions of the children of Yorkshire cannot contribute more than some shillings a year, at the most optimistic calculation. It is not necessary to labour the conclusion that children of such habits are likely to grow up into an industrious and thifty body of careful citizens.

BULLS IN PICTURE SHOPS.

Mr. Lewis Hind in the course of the art diary which he contributes to the "Daily Chronicle," is much struck by the beauty of certain frames exhibited in the Chenil Gallery. He, art-critic though he be, declares his willingness to have such a frame, almost irrespective of the picture or better still, with but a mirror contained in it. Mr. Hind is so conversant with artistic developments that it is with diffidence that one reminds him that surely the development is no new one. For some time past it has been a common sight to see cheap engravings or garish reproductions displayed in beautiful and characteristic frames, more beautiful and more valuable than the works of art they adorn. Carts before horses are no new phenomena, but this particular example has not attracted the attention that might have been expected. One is reminded of the lady who dressed to suit her moods, and, when her wardrobe was exhausted, invented moods to suit her dress.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

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Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

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Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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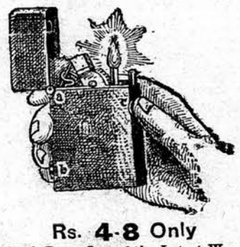

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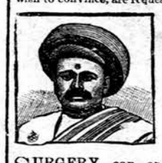
☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a **rapidity that is really marvellous.**

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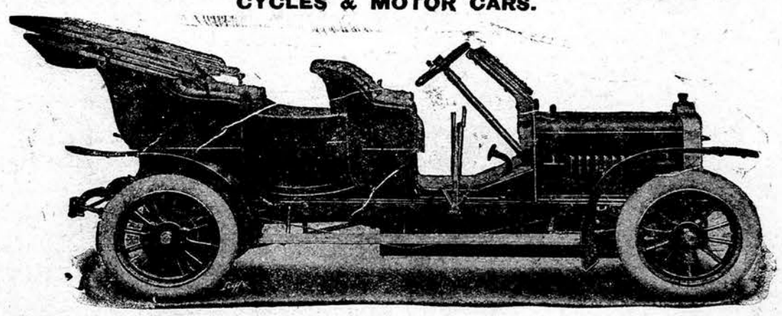
WE ARE THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & MOTOR CARS.



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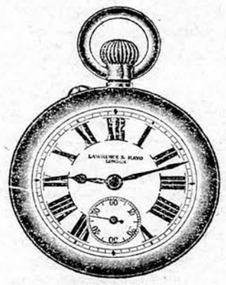

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